It affords me much satisfaction to be able to inform It affords me much satisfaction to be able to inform the Senator, that the Democracy are united, and can say to the legions of Federalism, Consolidation, Whiggery and Unionism, come one, come all, "This rock shall fly from its firm base as soon as" we, as we will teach him and his new allies in the coming

to cause an overproduction of our great staple, cotton; in all of which cases the prosperity of the State is injured.

All future outlet for excess of negro population will soon be closed against us. The census and other statistical information warn us of the rapid increase of the black population in the South. In Alabama we have already three hundred and fifty thousand blacks—too great to our white population. The true statesman would say it is our duty and interest to diversify our pursuit into every branch of productive industry; and to so legislate that all the future increase of capital should be invested in internal improvements; in mining and manufactories. Then would we see our State take her place by the most prosperous in the Union. But so long as the ruinous system of negro buying and land destroying course provails, we will never prosper.

It has been argued that this bill would be nefit the state of capital should be invested in internal policy of this country, or because they are such as the United States ought not to have made. But the Northern complainants claim that there is a sense of their true position, and the without endancy the indignant cry which rose from the entire Souths in view, or exacting a concession of principles, there is no good reason why the attempt should not be made in good faith. There will be no ascrifice of principles, or or od ignity; but rather a liber at attempt to lessen the hardships upon others of the indignant cry which rose from the entire Souths on principles, there is no good reason why the attempt should not be made in good faith. There will be no ascrifice of principles, or or od ignity; but rather a liber at taking the proposed and fifty thousand blacks—too great to our white population. The true statesman would say it is our duty and interest to diversify our pursuit into every branch of product of the controversy is different in principles, or or dignity; but rather a liber of the dove the same laws. The British complain of the forough the indignant cry wh

they will seek out new channels of profitable employment, they will go into iron works and into other kinds of manufactory labour, which will make all we buy come cheaper to to us, and instead of being sent South to glut our markets with cotton, they will go into cotton factories and so increase the consump tion of our great export. There is no sort of danger of any of the border States emancipating any great number of slaves but when they may all be sold to us of the South, they will of course feel less interest in the matter. If the evil day of emancipation must come, let it come in part at their expense, and not exclusively at ours. But the emancipation of any great number of slaves to remain in the country, with different and a superior race, is a moral and political impossibility; yet it becomes us to strengther ourselves by keeping the border States as much in terested in the institution as possible. Then whatever affects our interest will affect them in the same When the time shall come when it shall be necessary to find an outlet for the excess of this popuwe will have them to aid us in its procu Many slave States have already provided

or heard any thing in the recent political occurrences or heard any thing in the recent political occurrences or heard any thing in the recent political occurrences or heard any thing in the recent political occurrences of the case, if the points be pressed unsuled policy cannot be considered without being the State policy assailed that gentleman's nerves and morracy has unsettled that gentleman's nerves and the recognition of the Deconsider so weak? The reorganization of ments of State policy, waive none of the State claims, and yet avoid an angry and unnecessary conflict either with the Federal Government or the British Government, or between the last two.

The least evil which could arise out of the conflict would be the abolition of the existing commercial convention, of 1815, with Great Britain; one of the clauses of which constitutes the reciprocity of com-mercial intercourse upon which Great Britain insists. That convention was originally for four years; subsequently, in 1818, it was extended for ten years longer; and again, in 1828, extended indefinitely, with the privilege to either party of annuling and we will teach him and his new allies in the coming Sammer. I regret, sir, that it was necessary to follow that gentleman into this digression from the subject, but we stand ready to defend ourselves from assaults from any quarter they may come.

Let us return to the subject before the Senate. I hold it to be the true policy of the Senate to prohibit, by severe penalties, the introduction of more Negroes into the State for traffic. All the increased aspital of the State is sent out of it to buy more Negroes to wear out more of the land in the State, and to cause an overproduction of our great staple, cotton; which eases the prosperity of the State is

system of negro buying and land destroying course by the prevails, we will never prosper.

It has been argued that this bill would benefit the rich at the expense of the poor, by enhancing the value of this character of property. I deny any such conclusion. The natural increase of negroes, the sale of estates and by Sheriffs will always afford any one who wishes to buy negroes an opportunity of doing so. The main objection to the bill seems to be that it may and will have a bad influence on the border slave States, and if you shut them out from a market they may become free States and in fuence of the constitution of the United States. The sense of their true position, and the whole will move off in a grand triumphal procession, and leave the Northern complainants claim that there is a sense of their true position, and the whole will move off in a grand triumphal procession, and leave the Northern negroes are not easily disposed of by common assent; that free negroes the North to manage their own affairs, and pay their who the northern own the Northern complainants claim that there is a sense of their true position, and the whole will move off in a grand triumphal procession, and leave the Northern negroes are the Northern negroes are not easily disposed of by common assent; that free negroes are the Northern negroes are the Northern negroes. Where is the evidence that such will always afford any one who wishes to buy negroes an opportunity of doing so. The main objection to the bill seems to be one the Northern negroes. Where is the evidence that the North to manage their own affairs, and pay their disposed of by common assent; that free negroes the Northern negroes the Northern negroes. Where is the evidence that the North to mean again triumphal procession, and leave the Northern negroes are not citizens in any on the state and the North to mean again the North to move off in a grand triumphal procession, and leave the Northe market they may become free States and join in the legislation of several cf the free States has already true. Compel them to keep their slaves at home and they will seek out new channels of profitable employment, they will go into iron works and into other or expelled from any State at its discretion. On this principle, which is becoming universally recognised, the Southern ordinances of exclusion are unquestionably constitutional, and they can also be defended, as indispensable police regulations against the blacks, even if they were citizens. The practice of the North is vindicating the lawfulness of the legislation of the South; still, it is humane and courteous to exercise such rights in a manner to operate with the lenst nossible oppression upon the commercial inteleast possible oppression upon the commercial inte-rests of States desiring intercourse with Southern ports; and in regard to the foreign trade, particu-larly, it seems to us only politic, in view of our own interests, to lessen these embarrassments as much as is consistent with the maintenance of the duty of self-protection.—N. O. Picayune.

OUR FREE NEGROES.

WE see, in looking over our list of newspapers. that a proposition has recently been introduced in the Legislature of Virginia, now in session, to remove out of that State, all the free negroes within her borders, and to domiciliate them elsewhere benefits a confine of our Pennship. course all the slaves of bad character will be in upon us, and we will be the great slave mart of the South. It is but the part of prudence to see this danger afar off and to provide for it; yet it appears as if we were actually afraid to touch or consider this matter or to take any action in regard to it. I have endeavoured to consider if free from any party or political connection and to present it as a matter of State municipal regulation, which will sconer or later have to be adopted, or we will be so overrun with this character of and to provide for it. As a proposed to the post of the proposed state of the st

WELL NO. 42.

NEW YORK THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1852.

**New York of the America Anti-Sirvery and confusion, No. 18 willing a second to the part of the part of

alarm in the bosoms of those who will display the consider it.

At the beginning of the excitement, the Southern States, without exception, declared that Congress had unwarrantably interfered with their institutions—that their exactions and oppressions of the Government would not be submitted to, and were neither justified by constitutional provisions, or deducible in the whole population, we mentioned the subject to justified by constitutional provisions, or deducible in the whole population, we mentioned the subject to shaves.

At a satura of the governmental compact. They may some such instance, is the vote! Believing ourselves that so monstrous a proposal could not command a five per cent. vote out of the whole population, we mentioned the subject to slaves.

3d. That the whip, or some such instance, is the wide, paddle, strip of stiff leather, or saw-blade, is the justified by constitutional provisions, or deducible the whole population, we mentioned the subject to slaves.

3d. That to be waited upon is considered, by a Southerner, a mark of gentility, the aeme of happi-southerner, a mark of gentility and the southerner are several of our friends, and though the aemed and contourse. South; and many of them declared for such resistance, even to the dissolution of the Union. How has all this matter ended? Has not everything con-

And the South—deluded by the promise of a cessation of hostilities—betrayed by her own sons into the hands of her enemies—willing to purchase a temporary peace on any terms, has quietly consented to acquiesce in the decision of the majority, and submit her rights and her property to the tender mercies of Abolitionists, who are equally regardless of both. The strength of the Government has been tested by this struggle, and it has proved that the Union is

to reverse the decision which the people in their so-vereign capacity have made; but we look forward vereign capacity have made; but we look forward to the action of the convention with the liveliest interest and solicitude. When that body assembles, our people will watch its proceedings, and trust to the patriotism of its members to devise some plan, however imperfect, which has for its end the deliverance from the bonds of this Union. We cannot anticipate its action, but we trust in God thatits members will have the spirit to do something besides laying down platforms and passing resolutions. bers will have the spirit to do something besides laying down platforms and passing resolutions.—
"There is a point beyond which endurance ceases to be a virtue;" and that point, we humbly think, has been reached by the South; and if we would preserve our liberties, and transmit them to our pos preserve our moercies, and transmit them to our po-terity unimpaired, we must take steps at once t effect our deliverance from the power of abolitionist and its apostles.—Unionville (S. C.) Journal.

MR. RHETT AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

SINCE Mr. Rhett is desirous to break up the Union Since Mr. Rhett is desirous to break up the Union because of the Auti-Slavery agitation which has already taken place in the country, he can hardly be surprised to find co-operating with him those fanatics of the North who insist that the same agitation shall be kept up, whatever perils to the Union it may involve. Thus the New York Tribune mentions Mr. Rhett's name with hopour, and comes to the conclusion. wolve. Thus the Ivem 1000 Rhett's name with honour, and comes to the conclusion that he had quite the best of the argument in sion that he had quite the best of the argument in his recent encounter with Mr. Clemens. It is an unquestionable fact that the abolitionist of

proclaim the constitution to be "a ll," are the natural allies of disunionthe North, who p covenant of hell," are the natural allies of disunionists elsewhere. The ground of the northern fanatic is, that the constitution violates all "higher law," by giving perfect legal protection to the institution of Slavery; the ground of the opposite extremist is, that to that institution the constitution gives no real protection at all. The meeting of the two extremes all protection at all.

States, on account of the oppressions of the Government, and its unwarrantable interference with the institution of Slavery, cannot but awaken feelings of alarm in the bosoms of those who will dispassionately consider it.

Abolttion STRENGTH IN NEW ORLLANS.—In Only the States of the Second Municipality, yesterday, and who had resided in this city for many years, upon the state of public opinion here upon the Slavery question, we were altogether consider it.

several of our friends, and though they agreed that the opinion expressed was extravagant and excessive, we were hardly less amazed and confounded to hear them admit, as they distinctly did, that, upon such an issue, it was doublful upon which side the majority of the ditizens of New Orleans would be found! We have a six they please, is the all this matter ended? Has not everything contended for by the Northern representation in Congress been obtained? Have they not perfected a system which must, ultimately, result in the abolition of Slavery?

And the South—deluded by the promise of a cessation of hostilities—betrayed by her own sons into the hands of her enemies—willing to purchase a tempton of the attizens of New Orleans would be formed as worked with the gentlemen referred are constrained to admit that the gentlemen referred to have have, to that the young ladies generally learn to sit green the counter opinion of most of the sons of Most of the sons of Most of the sons of southern planters. That the young ladies generally learn to step are constrained to admit that the gentlemen referred to have

papers to read, and thus, as far as possible, occupy their minds. Yet here they are, shut out from the world, separated from their families and friends, will be tried, his anger excited, and his heart sickwill be tried, his anger excited, and his heart sickwill be tried, his anger excited, and his heart sickwill be tried, his anger excited will be tried, and his heart sickwill be tried, his anger excited will heart sickwill be tried, his anger excited, and his heart sickwill be tried, his anger excited, and his heart sickwill be tried, his anger excited, and his heart sickwill be tried, his anger excited, and his heart sickwill be tried, his anger excited will be tried, his anger excited, and his heart sickwill be tried, his anger excited, and his heart sickwill be tried, his anger excited, and his heart sickwill be tried, his anger excited, and his heart sickwill be tried, his anger excited, and his heart sickwill be tried, his anger excited, and his heart sickwill be tried, his anger excited, and his heart sickwill be tried, his anger excited, and his heart sickwill be tried, his anger excited will he have led a few to cold desert of the World oblossom as the rose. If the Preacher nad gone thus forth without God, his banishment had been indeed hopeless and complete.

We shall not attempt to analyze all the motives which have led a few to banish this eminent man. We shall not either denounce them. We shall say these words: Mr. Stone has advocated unsarvants of the whole are their house lying and deceiving propentities of even their house lying and deceiving propentities of even their house lying and deceiving propentities of even their house lying and the motives which have led a few to banish the to blossom as the rose. If the Preacher nad gone thus forth whole African race, and wis

and of effort.

They were pleased to see me. They never fail, when I call, to allude to my first visit to them. It was on the morning after they first entered their gloomy-abode. They, with the whole eighty slaves, had been captured, brought back, and thrust into prison. There was great and general excitement through the city. The slave-dealers were collecting from all quarters to purchase the victims who had been penned. Baltimore, Annapolis, Richmond, Alexandria and Washington had poured forth troops of these human vultures, who had gathered at the prison in order to speculate in human flesh. There were the two Edmonson sisters, their talented, genteel and manly brother; there was Mrs. Madison's body-servant, and others equally intelligent, shut up for market in these barraccoons. The vestibule of the prison was filled with purchasers. body-servant, and others equally intelligent, shut up for market in these barracoons. The vestibule of the prison was filled with purchasers.

When I arrived, I announced my name to the keeper, and requested him to show me to the cell of Drayton and Sayres. He appeared astonished, whisbruyon and sayres. He appeared assistants, and soon led the way up stairs. When I reached their cell, and informed them who I was, and told them I had come

4th. That children are generally allowed to act as they please, and that the possession of a dog, gun and horse is the chief aim, and satisfies the highest aspi-

We have generally noticed, in passing along the orough ares of life, that what a number of people and ready to do, they are very ant to wish to do.

of Christmas, New Year's, 8th January, and good dinners through the winter, and some for market, a dinners through the winter, and some for market, a levy is made, by unknown hands, at night. Your horses are taken out at night, rode to and from town, and turned loose, to be found next day or two, with a sore back and a jaded appearance. Your corn is stoler out of the field, the crib, or even the horse's trough. "All done by the negrees." When the

Although, by the laws of Maryland, this man has forfeited life, yet we see him riding about at large. All he was compelled to do was merely to give bail for his appearance at court in the sum of \$8000, and now if he choose he may leave the country, and renow if he choose he may leave the country, and re-ceive no trial at all, except at that bar where wealth and prejudice can have no weight. What a differ-ence between the justice of our heavenly Father and that of man! This is nothing more or less than con-tempt for the laws. There is no more law for the coloured man in slave States than there is for dogs.

However virtuously or religiously inclined a coloured female may be, her person is not exempt from prostitution by her brutal oppressors. Nothing is more common (I speak advisedly) than raping coloured girls. Indeed it is esteemed a mark of manipuss my does the feet though known lower the loured girls. Indeed it is esteemed a mark or man-liness, nor does the fact, though known, lower the man in the esteem of the other sex, so common is this degrading practice. And yet there is here much of a certain refinement and polish of manners. But alas, how little real virtue.

N.

[Oberlin Evangelist.—Correspondence from a slave

Selections.

REV. T. T. STONE.

Abbilitionsts, who are equally regresses to the series of the struggle, and it has proved that the Union is stronger than the institution of Slavery included as thorough consolidation of Slavery included as thorough consolidation of the series of the ser

in this community. He has been a determined advocate of reform—a friend of the slave—a lover of the liberty wherewith the Sons of God are free—an expounder of that Higher and everlasting Law of God, which was the Law ere Time began, and will continue to be Law when Time shall be no longer— the ONLY Law by which in His infinite wisdom He governs the moral Kingdoms of the uncounted

This Law and its external duties and consequence have been most worthily advocated by Mr. S., and the necessary consequence is, he is now without a Parish and a people. We would further say that a Parish and a people. We would further say that we believe that his course in this matter has been the important element in his banishment. An ordinarily faithful Preacher would remain unmolested ket, a Your town, with with a short time in his pulpit in these degenerate days, but Mr. S. has received an over abundant reward for his faithfulness. In after years, who of that church will either wish or dare to acknowledge their share in the banishment of a man, who is greater than Rogers Williams, because advocating a later, more liberal and unsectarian gospel. The thing however is done. It is written in letters of

MATIONAL ANTE-SAVERY STANDARD.

| In the cold the processing of th vice and determine how to attack it, must be outside of the circle of its power; and that he, whose mind is unblinded, and whose heart is undebauched, by that power is the clearer observer and the better judge in the case. Would you not say: 'Give me anti-gamblers to put down gambling? Give me temperance men to put down drunkenness?' Give me the chaste to put down adultery?' Why, then, in the name of common sense, will you not say, 'Give me Abolitionists to put down Slavery?' Alas, that you ever opened your ears to Colonisation trash! There will be a great change in a dozen years. The Governor of this State, at that time, will not be tempted to rob the Abolitionists of their merits. If this superlatively guilty nation shall be saved, the Abolitionists—the men who have suffered every re-Abolitionists—the men who have suffered every re-prosch, and every loss, and flung themselves away, for their nation's sake—will be its saviours. Scarcely had the Anti-Slavery Society proclaimed the dootrine of immediate and universal emancipation,

the doctrine of immediate and universal emancipation, ere the Colonisation Society made open war upon the doctrine; and opposed all emancipation, unless accompanied by expatriation. Its members then dropped of rapidly—so rapidly, that in the history, which Judge Jay soon after wrote of the Colonization Society, he mentions myself as the only immediate emancipationist remaining in it. To the shame of my head and the shame of my heart, I did not quit the Society, until the year 1855 But we will pass on to look at the Colonisation Socie-

But we will pass on to look at the Colonisation Society, as it now is. There is not one person in all its membership, who is a confessed abolitionist—not one who is willing to bear the reproach of that name. It says not a word against the social, or political, or ecclesiastical wrongs of the coloured man; not a word against the crime of refusing to eat or ride with him; not a word grainst his explaint of the ball these against the crime of refusing to eat or ride with him; not a word against his exclusion from the ballot-box; not a word against the erection of the negro pew. It says not a word against the Fugitive Slave Statute—a statute, which is of all statutes, Satan's master-piece. Indeed, the warmest defenders of this statute are to be found among its members. It sees men and women chased down under this statute, and plunged into the pit of Slavery, and it is utterly careless and contemp. pit of Slavery, and it is utterly careless and contemptuous of their horrid fate. It sees one State after another imposing, or attempting to impose, discriminating and onerous taxes on its already crushed and helpless and onerous taxes on its already crushed and helpless free coloured people; one free State after another excluding, or attempting to exclude, this persecuted people from its harders; and its never remonstrates against this devilism. Nay, this devilism is its own work; prompted by the spirit which it begets and nourishes, and performed by none more eagerly than by its members and advocates. The Colonisation Society englosizes for Slavery, and depice that it is

the fit guardians of lambs. Nevertheless, your Message holds up this Society as the friend, the best friend, the member of the new them? It seems very clear to me, that if Colonisation is your only remedy, why did you not indeed the only effectual friend of the coloured people! Said I not truly, then, that you have been deceived by it? Sorry, however, as I am for this deception, I, and that if either party must be colonised, I am that nevertheless, am not astonished by it. I know well the party must be colonised, I am that party. Congress talks of getting up an 'Ebony' line of steamers for expatriating the coloured people. But, tongue. But for that Janus-face and double tongue, it could never have succeeded in getting so much of my could never have succeeded in getting so much of my time and ten thousand dollars of my money. It has its phrases for tickling the ears of the slaveholder of the South, and its phrases for seducing the Anti-Slavery man of the North. It tells the slaveholder that the reman of the North. It tells the slaveholder that the removal of the free coloured people will leave him secure in the possession of his slaves; it tells the Anti-Slavery man that the Colonisation Society is the agency for breaking up Slavery, and for civilizing and Christiani-

Yes, my dear Sir, you have been deceived by the falsehoods of the Colonisation Society. I beg you to be deceived by them no longer. If you will look into the Society with your own eyes, you will wash your hands of it as soon as you can, and as clean as you can. But it is not by its falsehoods only, that you have been deceived. It is by its fancies also. I well remember the impressions made on my romantic and enthusiastic spirit by the pictures, which Henry Clay and others were accustomed to draw of the thriving towns which would, ere long, fringe the whole coast of Africa, and of the quick succession of ships from our shores, laden with 'missionaries in the cause of civilization, republicanism, and Christianity.' For so it was, that a single voyage and its salt water baptisms would convert into such glorious missionaries those whom, whilst in America, the Colonisationists are wont to designate as 'black vagbonds' and 'black rascals!' But

Where now are the pictures that fancy touch'd bright?" Alas, they are all unrealized. Like Prospero's beautiful and gorgeous creations, they

'Are melted into air-thin air.'

During the thirty-five years, since the Colonisation Society was organized, the millions of coloured people in this land have doubled, and far more than doubled; this land have doubled, and far more than doubled; whilst of all who have been taken to Liberia, that frightful grave-yard, probably not three thousand survive. That the emigrants would readily and harmoniously blend with the Africans was taken for granted But it turns out, that they despise the Africans, as much as they are themselves despised by us. If we can hate the emigrants for their colour, the enigrants can hate the Africans for their barbarism. It was also taken for granted, that very soon our coloured people wauld all be eager to go to Liberia. I hear that several of them in the city of New York are, by some means, made willing, or, more probably, but made to say that made willing, or, more probably, but made to say that they are willing to go. Extensive, however, as is my

they are willing to go. Extensive, however, as is my acquaintance with coloured people, not one of them tells me that he is willing to go. I am aware that you have a cooler, steadier, safer temperament than I have. Nevertheless, I doubt not, that such pictures as the Colonisation painters make, have had their effect on your imagination, as well as on my own. I hope that you will not get to trying your hand at making this sort of pictures. I began to try mine at it, more than a quarter of a century ago; and

tion is, that the whites hate them, and wish to get rid of them. I am aware how common is the answer, that the blacks connot rise in the presence of 'the superior race.' But why can they not? It is only for the reason, that the whites will not let them. The blacks are willing to sit, and walk, and ride, and study, and work and worship by the side of the whites; but the whites will not let them. They are willing to get rich; but the whites will not let them. They are willing to get rich; but the whites will not let them. They are willing to be found in all the avenues to wealth and fame; but the whites studiously close all these avenues against them. They are willing to be buried by the side of the whites; but the whites will not let them. whites; but the whites will not let them.

whites; but the whites will not let them.

I was right, then—was I not? in saying, that it is hatred of the coloured people, which calls for their expulsion from their native land. And what an unnatupulsion from their native land. And what an unnatural, monstrous, and exceedingly wicked hatred it is! The history of the would furnishes no parallel to itnothing at all like it. There have, it is true, been instances in which difference in religion has stirred up one part of the people of a nation to hate the other. But, in the present instance, the hatred is towards those, who are not only of the same nation, but also of the same religion with the haters—towards those, more ever, who return not the hatred, but bear it patiently. We, the American whites, are found guilty of hating our fellow-man, not for what he does, but (according to the common, and, at least, partially correct explanation of our hatred), for what he can, in no wise, help. We hate him simply because he can, in no wise, help. We hate him simply because he is not made to our taste. We hate him for peculiari-ties which are purely natural, and for which, therefore, his Maker is alone responsible. Our quarrel, though not confessedly, is, nevertheless, really, with God. A

not contessedly, its nevertheless, really, with God. A tearfal quarrel!

Here we are, then, a nation of twenty millions of whites and of four millions of blacks—and the former hating and loathing the latter with all that intensity and perseverance indicated and measured by the deep and ever multiplying wrongs which are inflicted by the cae party, and suffered by the other. Horrible attitude this, of the twenty millions toward the four! Among all the promptings of Satan, is there anything more horrible? And now what is your remedy for it? It is colonisation. It is to remove out of the sight of the perpetrators of the infernal crimes, the poor, outraged, broken hearted, desolate victims of these crimes. Wordsworth speaks of statesmen, who, in their impatience of the poor,

'have a broom still ready in their hands,

better adapted to our case?

It would be a ludicrous scene—one that a Hogarth would be glad to get hold of—if. the next time I go to Albany, you should knock me down, and hold me down, and tell me, with a tearful face, that, 'under the circumstances,' it is 'morally impossible' for me to rise. You might well say 'under' the circumstances.' If you would only let me from 'under,' I would rise very quick. So, too, would the blacks rise very quick, if the whites would only let them from 'under.' Pray, which of the parties in these cases needs to be preached to?—you or I?—the whites or the blacks? I hope that, if our next Governor shall feel it to be his duty to preach either to tho whites or blacks, it will be to the former, and not to the latter—to the wicked whites, and not to the into the latter—to the wicked whites, and not to the into the latter—to the wicked whites, and not to the into the latter in the secreted those brethren and gone away. They have not deserted those brethren and gone away. They have not deserted those brethren and gone away. They have not deserted those brethren and gone away. They have not deserted those brethren and gone away to forget them, and build up another nation, and the latter as those brethren and gone away. They have not deserted those brethren and gone away to forget them, and build up another nation, and the latter as second only. Day and night they sympathize intensely with their brethren, from whom they are temporarily separated.

I spoke of the incessant and strong sympathy of the mest did that whether rightly or wrongly they are, day and night, and incessantly, waiting for the arrival of the hour, in white to express that sympathy in the most decisive and effective forms. That hour will surely come, unless prevented by the repentance of the sixty thousand blacks of Canada, who, it must be retovernor shall feel it to be his duty to preach either to ho whites or blacks, it will be to the former, and not to the latter—to the wicked whites, and not to the in-

the Colonisation Society is fostering and spreading— the policy which is urging one State to rival another in nacting laws against the coloured people, and one office-seeker to rival another in manifestations of con-tempt and hatred for them—I say, I do not deny that this polloy may degrade that oppressed people to a point below that to which it has already degraded them. Try this policy upon some other element in our population—upon our Frenchmen, or Italians, for instance. Say to them: 'You are not fit to live in America; you shall never be allowed to strike your roots in her soil; you shall not be allowed to remain here; and, even whilst you are here, you shall be strangers and outcasts.' Say this to them, and practice what you say, and, above all, get up a Colonisation Society to send them back to their fatherland; and if it shall turn out that this fiendish policy does not debase and subdue its objects, or, what is perhaps worse, madden them with revenge, then will the Bible lack proof for its declaration, that God hath made all nations of one blood and

Yes, I admit that it is possible that the policy of the Yes, I admit that it is possible that the policy of the Colonisation Society may go further than it has yet gone in invading the self-respect and desolating the prospects of our coloured brethren. It may dishearten others of their friends, as well as James G. Birney. It may possibly, reduce our coloured brethren to such despair, as shall make them willing to be sent off, ship-load after ship-load, to end their life of sorrows among the unsparing and deadly diseases which seldom leave half of a company of emigrants to witness the termination of their second African year. Under this policy, the wicked hope that this country will be cleared of its co-form was too much of a Christian to challenge his

and to keep hope and courage alive in those brethren.
Ever and anon they can be doing something to keep the
slave from despair. For instance, how cheering to him
must have been the news of the Christiana triumph! Half a dozen such exhibitions of bravery and maniness on the part of the free blacks, would embolden the slaves to demand their liberty. By the way, the next generation will claim that there is nothing in all the annals of American heroism to surpass this Christiana triumph. And yet, James Buchanan, the presidential candidate, would give the coat from his back not to have it known at the South that Christiana is in his is!
own county. How far, too, must the brave and beautiful bearing of the free blacks, in the celebrated Syracuse Rescue, have gone to encourage their enslaved
brethren to escape from Slavery, and to trust them-

what inexpressible delight—how rapidly, under the influence of this celebrated rescue, the people of Syracuse and the whole county of Onondaga have grown in truth and in the love of freedom, in manliness and philanthropy. I am prepared to say that a similar rescue in every county of this State would have the speedy effect of arraying every county in the State against Slavery. Another purpose, for which it is indispensable that the free coloured people remain in this country is, that they may keep up the incessant cry in the ears of the slaveholding Pharaohs—'Let my peoplego.' And still another purpose is, that their Douglasses and Wards, and their other strong and eloquent men, may continue to urge, as their complexions gives them special advantages for doing, the claims of the slaves upon the consciences of the whites.

But it is needful for the free coloured people to remain in America, most of all, for the purpose of regain-

main in America, most of all, for the purpose of regaining their self-respect and the respect of others. It is here that they are to reform themselves, and, by the influence of such reformation, to reform their enemies. It is here that they must retrace their disgraceful steps. They must recover their self-respect in the presence of those who have seen them throw it away, and who have They must recover their self-respect in the presence of cluding, or attempting to exclude, this persented personal tasers remountaries against place to the horizon and tasers removed that the season and advocates. The will the will the clouds and advocates. The will the will the clouds and the season and advocates. The will the will the clouds and the season and advocates. The will the will the color and the season and advocates. The will the will the color and the season and advocates. The will the will the color and the season and advocates. The will the will the color and the season and advocates. The will the will the color and the season and advocates. The will the will the color and the season and advocates. The will the will the color and the season and advocates. The will the will the color and the season and advocates. The will the will the color and the season and advocates. The will the will the color and the season and advocates. The will the will the color and the season and advocates. The will the will the color and the season and advocates. The will the color and the season and advocates. The will the will be color and the season and advocates. The will the will be color and the season and advocates. The will the color and the season and advocates. The will the color and the season and advocates. The will the color and the season and advocates. The will the color and the season and advocates. The will the color and the season and advocates. The will the color and the season and advocates. The will the color and the season and advocates. The will the color and the season and advocates. The will the color and the will contain the color and th this Reverend hypocrite would not, were he a slave, run away from his master. As if his Reverend hypocrite would not, were he a slave, run away from his master, if he could! Ay, and as if he would not make minee-meat of his pursuers, rather than suffer himself to be carried back by them!

Such a Society fit to be carried back by them!

Such a Society fit to be entrusted with the interests and disposal of our poor, hunted, tormented, 'killed-all-the-day-long' coloured brethren? If it is, then are wolves the fit enardians of lambs. Neverthaless would not make minee-meat of his pursuers, rather twick our whites perpetrate against our blacks, you would not make minee-meat of the colonisation Society club and the maignity of the whites; but it is as true that it lives upon the whites such a Society fit to be entrusted with the interests and disposal of our poor, hunted, tormented, 'killed-all-the-day-long' coloured brethren? If it is, then are wolves the fit enardians of lambs. Neverthaless would not make minee-meat of the enormous crimes have nearly which and the hardinood to shift that the Colonisation Society could have lived until that the Colonisation Society of the whites; but it is as true that it lives upon the twiction, under circumstances so calculated to crush the spirit of manhood, seems morally impossible.' Why did you not rather feel the need of 'great improvement' on the parts of the second remains and the fit of the perpetrators of these crimes? And the hardinood to shift the Colonisation Society such that the Colonisat

othe latter—to the wicked whites, and not to the incorent blacks.

I do not deny that it is possible that the policy which the Colonisation Society is fostering and spreading—the Colonisation Society is fostering and spreading admonitory words of Thomas Jefferson, 'the Almighty has no attribute which can take side with the slavehas no attribute which can take side with the stave holders.' Men of blood are those Canada blacks—nou rishing their revenge by the ineffaceable remembrance of the unutterable wrongs which they have endured, and by the tales of similar wrongs which fresh fugitives from the Southern prison-house are daily pouring into

their ears.
I conclude with saying, that if there are members of I conclude with saying, that if there are members of the Legislature who wish to give money to the Colonisation Society, let them give it from their own pockets, and not presume to give it from the treasury of the State To give it from the treasury of the State is to thrust their hands into my pockets, and the pockets of tens of thousands who, in common with me, regard that society as an unparalleled compound of hypocrisy and meanness and malignity, and as the shameless servant of the slaveholders. We had rather be plundered by higher themselves the have one work when form me for of the slaveholders. We had rather be plundered by highwaymen, than have our money taken from us for the purpose of strengthening the hands of such a Society. Nay, we had rather our money were taken from us to buy daggers to plunge into the bosoms of our coloured brethren—for the plans and policy of the American Colonisation Society are more murderous than because.

of their second African year. Under this policy, the wicked hope that this country will be cleared of its colored inhabitants, may possibly be yet realized. But, however this may be, there is one thing of which Revelation has made us certain. It is that, in the end, it shall be better with the hated than with the end, it shall be better with the hated than with the wicked. If have referred to Mr. Birney; and here let me say, in answer to the late newspaper assaults upon him, that I know him to his heart's core, and that there is not, in all my circle of sequentance a man of more never that the representative of chivalry, it was supposed would

in the House of Life, and to cast the horoscope of du-"Old Experience" has attained not to something only, but to a great deal of a "prophetic strain." Wherefore, any office-holder or office-seeker, curious to know what is to come to pass, cannot do a wiser thing than to consult them. The very least that we can advise such an one to do is, to take the Standard or the Liberator. For we can tell them that they will find there not merely suggestive hints as to events near at hand, but, also, the anticipated sentence of Posterity on the name and deeds of their political idols. In those magic mirrors they may discern the bestial divinity they serve, stripped of the factitious glitter of to-day, his altars cold, his incense exhaled, his adorers dumb,

"Maimed his brute image, head and hands lopt off In his own temple, on the grunsel edge, Where he fell flat, and sham'd his worshippers!"

New Mexico and of an, in spite of the farm of project of the farm of th near and certain prey of Cuba. And even though which have been so many white days, within the last their vaticinations seemed to be disappointed in the two years, to mark the dangers we have passed rescue of California from its gripe by the extraordinary infusion of New England blood into its body ready a wrecked nation. The meeting dealt only in politic, it seems that we are like to have half our the most common-place praise and declaration, recomprediction, at least, fulfilled, by the division of the mended the nomination of Mr. Webster as one fit to be State for Slaveholding purposes. The child is to be made, and went home, every member of it, in a state hown asunder so that the harlot may have her half- of perfect calmness, doubtless to a game supper. if she be denied the whole-of what had never belonged to her at all.

The fact is, we have a Clue which is sure to disentangle for us the mazes of our political labyrinth. bably aware, recently sailed for the west indies for his health. That he may find what he has gone for we Wherever we may lay hold of one end of it, however should most ardently desire for other reasons than on far it may seem to be from any such connection, we the score of humanity. Our national amusements are are sure to find Slavery at the other. This is the few enough, and in losing him we should lose one of the Key to all our mysteries, the Solution of all apparent most entertaining. It is a common saying that "the Enigmas, the explanation of all puzzles, however fools are not all dead yet"; a gloomy and universal problematical. A black thread has run through the apprehension would prevail, in case of any accident to whole tissue of our history; or, rather, a black this reverend gentleman, that that race was about to ground-work underlies the whole and gives founda- become extinct, or that, at least, in the loss of the chieftion and consistence to the whole fabric. It has estand most remarkable among them, they would never ern neighbours occurred, the other day, at Goldsboro', been ever so; but it has not been always seen to be again be able to achieve distinction. It is not every N. C. One Adam Wynne, a free man of colour, some so. At times, as when Louisiana was purchased age that can produce a Cox. He is among his fellows years ago, married a woman, who was then a slave, and erected into a State, and when Missouri entered what Rabelais is among the wits. The spirit of abthe Sisterhood with the dowry of Slaves, an instinctive feeling seemed to pervade the torpid North as to any man. Such perfect abandonment to utter foolishthe power and designs of Slavery. But it was not ness, such magnificent self-inflation, such reckless disuntil the Abolitionists organized themselves into a regard of common sense, such windy abuse of mother-tongue, and such complete reliance upon overwhelmcorps of observation and, without hoping or fearing ing nonsense, approaches almost to the sublime. anything from the predominant power of the land, set itself to the work of watching and exposing the G. Phelps, Esq , an extract from which, embodying the Every President, from Washington, inclusive, who ban" to Cox. It readeth thus: has had his two terms, has been so because of his RUSURBAN, BROOKLYN; Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1852. holding of Slaves, and the two Adamses were sucdessively cut short in their mid career, because they consider the 27th inst., I am to inform you that, in consequence of bronchial and and pulmonary maladies, I am under models of the consequence of bronchial and and pulmonary maladies, I am under models of the consequence of t not seen so distinctly then, as now; but it was the Slaveholding influence that predominated in all those elections, and which, when a Northern-man. by mischance, obtained the Chair, gave itself neither sleep to its eyes nor slumber to its eyelids until it is in conscious acc

in which we have laughed and danced we care little for, and quickly forget. But the room in which we have often been afflicted by sickness or death, is forever sacred to our hearts. We love to revisit it, and to linger amidst its sorrowful associations.

It is the free coloured people whose right to remain in America is called in question. All admit that the slaves may stay here as long as they are slaves. But, not only have the free coloured people, in common with the slaves, a title, and the strongest title, to a home in America—not only may they remain here, but there are reasons why they must remain here. Here they must remain to sympathize with their brethren in bonds, and to keep hope and courage alive in those brethren. to mark the changes in the political firmament, to judge whether Mars or Mercury is in the ascendant the Creat King and not the Satran to be not at once call him to account for a blunder. He is the Pacha, the Great King and not the Satrap, to no more fortunate in regard to matters of fact, and has rule over us. If the Democrats manage this card to be set right whenever he opens his mouth. Judge skilfully, it will give them the game. Slaveholders Jay, in a letter to the Express, corrects no less than are the natural and proper Presidents of the United three false statements made in his last public speech at States. Their claim is of Right Divine, or Diabolical-according as you choose to trace the origin | To the Editors of the Express: and tutelage of your institutions. A tyrant is better than a sycophant for a master. O, for one hour of Andrew Jackson! He was worth a wilderness of Harrisons and Fillmores and Websters and Scotts. But whosesoever may be the hand that will sign Bills and Proclamations for four years from the Fourth of March next ensuing, the heart will be one true to Slavery. It should be so. It belongs to our Institutions, to our Traditions. Can it ever be otherwise? Not while Slavery is an element of our polity. It must either rule or die; and it will die hard .- E. Q.

THE WEBSTER MEETING

MR. WEBSTER's friends gathered together, on Friday evening last, at Metropolitan Hall, to nominate their leader for the Presidency. The papers say that the And yet we rather think that Cotton Mather meeting was as large as could be expected in such inhimself would hardly hang us for witches, if he clement weather; as the evening, however, happened were well-informed of the method and the materials to be one of the pleasantest that we have had since last of our divination. It is nothing more marvellous Autumn, it was intended, no doubt, to refer to an inclethan is that daily miracle which causes us to see mency which pervades the political atmosphere, and what is before our eyes when we open them. The which seems to threaten a blight of the crop of this difference between the Abolitionist and his neighbours is not so much in the superior sharpness of his that it was very respectable, so far, at least, as that natural; that he looks through no distorting or of the coats and hats assembled. It was composed of the second to the second the second to the

THE REV. DR. Cox, of Brooklyn, being a distinguished public character, has, most of our readers are proregard of common sense, such windy abuse of mothertowns and such complete such windy abuse of motherchildren born of her became also, according to the

The Rev. Dr. has written a farewell letter to Anson arts and machinations of the Slaveholders, that they parting declaration of the writer upon Webster and \$711 to \$827! were reduced to an exact Science, which every one Colonisation, that gentleman has had the hardihood to may understand, if he will. The Abolitionists have send to the Journal of Commerce, and the Journal has not created the political element of Slavery—though had the hardihood to print. We should consider that is good law, and law, we are taught, is good enough reone might think so, to hear some politicans talk. we had forfeited what little title we may have to edito-They have only explained and demonstrated it. rial competency, if we did not copy it-from "Rusur-

My DEAR Sir: In reply to your kind invitation for

of bronchial and and pulmonary maladies, I am under medical sentence of banishment from the country, and expect, ere then, to be afloat, in the brig Pedrazza, Capt. Dorritie, for the port of Nassau, New Providence, the capital of the Bahama Isles, in the dominions of the British Queen. Our excellent Consul there, T. Darling, Esq., is may personal friend, whose esteem for me is in conscious accord with 1 Cor. 4: 15; so that I shall not be so far from home as one might suppose at least

somebody more correct, or of greater erudition, does Washington. The letter is as follows:

Your paper of the 28th ultimo contains a report of remarks, recently made by Mr. Webster in behalf of the American Colonisation Society. In this report, that gentleman is represented as saying: "Bushrod Washington was its President, and after him Mr. Jay." It is proper that the error respecting Mr. Jay, whatever may have been its source, should be corrected, as it may mislead such of your readers as are not familiar with the history of the Society. My father could not, consistently with his religious principles, and his often consistently with his religious principles, and his often expressed sentiments, in regard to our coloured population, have given the slightest countenance to an association which, from the first, has relied for its success on the existence and justification of a cruel persecuting prejudice, and whose object is recommended as tending to render the institution of Slavery more secure and more profitable. Of course, Mr. Jay never held office in the Society, nor contributed to its funds. Mr. Webster is also represented as saving, in sub

enterprises, began with individuals. Clarkson and Wilberforce laboured long before they could enlist the sympathies and influence of the Government in its behalf." "The Colemisation enterprise, like most benevolent

Should it be inferred from this language that these eminent and excellent men regarded the American Colonisation Society as a benevolent enterprise, the inference would be most erroneous. Wilberforce, after the true character and tendency of the Society had been developed, united with a num-

ber of his Anti-Slavery friends and coadjutors in pub-lishing a protest against it. The document, after spe-cifying various objections to the practical operations of the Society, and the sentiments it advanced, concluded

gument, as she will not listen to that. Here is the Guardian's proposition :

We think it quite time that some movement should be made by the Bahama Legislature in relation to this be made by the Bahama Legislature in relation to this matter, affecting, as it does, the rights and privileges of so numerous a portion of her Majesty's subjects in his colony.
In the first place, the Legislature should address the

In the first place, the Legislature should address the Queen against this violation of treaties—for such it has been evidently proved by Mr. Mathew—who is borne out in his opinion by many of the ablest judges in the United States of America. This disgraceful law, at present in force, is as distasteful to the United States at large as it is repugnant to the feelings of every Briton. Retaliation should be called for by a duty on foreign cotton and rice, which, by promoting the interests of the East and West Indies, would cause abolition of Slayery, by making the slaves eventually an encum-Slavery, by making the slaves eventually an encum-rance on the old Southern States; or, by orders at ome, to grant no entrances or clearances for vessels

from ports enforcing this enerous law.

All our colonies should pass acts for imprisoning—

Precisely in similar words—all natives of South Caroprecisely in similar words—all natives of South Carolina, and of any State or country passing such acts, who may land or be driven to their ports in distress.

Southern Law - A curious instance of the workings of what goes by the name of Law among our Southand, at about the same time, purchased her of her owner. His object, no doubt, was that she should cease to be a slave, but legally, by the purchase, he acquired a title in her as his property; and consequently, all the Slave-code, his chattels Recently, Wynne has become involved in his pecuniary affairs, and his wife and children, of whom there were several, were seized for his debts, and sold, a few days ago, at prices ranging from

Such things may seem rather shocking to the unregenerate man, but we are bound to remember that this

MICHIGAN METHODISM.—The Methodist Conference of Michigan, at its recent sitting, adopted the follow ing Resolution, explanatory of the sort of religion in

which they believe:
Whereas, Rev. D. D. Whedon (Methodist minister)
has not only publicly preached, but openly advocated
the doctrine called the higher law—a doctrine uner
thorized by the Bible, at war with the principles and
precepts of Christ, subversive of civil government and
precepts, and the legal rights of individuals; therefore,
society, and the legal rights of individuals; therefore,
Resolved, That the Rev. D. D. Whedon be, and he is
hereby removed. hereby removed.

"The doctrine called the higher law" was never had toppled him down.

We are now on the brink, or rather in the midst, of another Presidential canvass—for when are we ever out of one? All the aspirants are in the field, and what is the instinctive action of every one of them.

To assure the Slave Power of his fidelity to the state of them.

To assure the Slave Power of his fidelity to the state of them.

To assure the Slave Power of his fidelity to the state of them.

The doctrine called the higher law "was never the doctrine called the higher law "was never to the doctrine called the higher law "was never to the doctrine called the higher law "was never to the doctrine called the higher law "was never to the doctrine called the higher law "was never to the doctrine called the higher law "was never to the doctrine called the higher law "was never to the doctrine called the higher law "was never to the doctrine called the higher law "was never to the doctrine called the higher law "was never to the doctrine called the higher law "was never to the doctrine called the higher law "was never to the doctrine called the higher law "was never to the doctrine called the higher law "was never to the doctrine called the higher law "was never to the doctrine called the higher law "and the doctrine called the law have had their diffect on your imagination, as well as on my own. I hope that you will not get to trying your hand at making this sort of pictures. To legan to try mine at it, more than a quarter of a century ago; and I know him to his heart's core, and that there is not, in Since quitting the Colonisation Society, I have often wondered that fould be so blind to history and philosophy, as to bolieve that a civilized people would mix with, and become a homogeneous people with the barians, to whose land they emigrate. Such emigrat.

THE (Glasgow) British Friend thus speaks of consileration of a Christian or a Philanthropist who books and pamphlets, which they were directed to dishad sent on an appointment; and having no antipathy THE (Glasgow) British Friend thus speaks of the course of Governor Kossuth since his arrival in the course of Governor Kos regree we should be sort to sacred the sacre to sanction the staveholding Kentuckians. But the British

Kosuth And Slavery.—As we more than feared, Kosuth And Slavery the Hurgarian patriot has bowed down before the slave the Hurgarian patriot has bowed down before the slave the Hurgarian patriot. In short, he seems to have had his power of America. In short, he seems to have had his regarding the wrongs of three and a half millions of his regarding the wrongs of three and a half millions of his popersized and degraded coloured brethren. Pity it is, oppressed the opinion that the free coloured people to Liberia, and thus to cherish against that persecuted class and to strengthen and sit of the seems to remain the sentiment in this community is known to be such that no bloodhound Commissioner try to find an excuse for such dishonourable comprotized the state funds, annually, for the purpose of removing and stimulate an unnatural and wicked prejudice perpetuate the system of Slavery; therefore, against that persecuted class and to strengthen and 5. Resolved, That this Society earnestly registers its utterly illegal and unconstitutional, an exercise of Abolitonists, in New York, who have even their apolo-his in the seems to have had his the free coloured people to Liberia, and thus to cherish against that persecuted class and to strengthen and 5. Resolved, That this Society earnestly registers its utterly illegal and unconstitutional, an exercise of Abolitonists, in New York, who have even their apolo-his coloured people to Liberia, and thus to cherish against that persecuted class and to strengthen and 5. Resolved, That this Society earnestly registers its utterly illegal and unconstitutional, an exercise of Abolitonists, in New York, who have even their apolo-his dependent of the seems to have had been "stall-feeding runaway niggers" would soon be ca gists in our own country.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

Old Saratoga District Anti-Slavery Society.

The PRESIDENT (Dr. H. Corliss) remarked, on takthen read appropriate and schowledged our depend-tures. He observed that we acknowledged our depend-tures. God and Father of all, and if any ence on the common God and Father of all, and if any one felt inclined, vocally, to address the Throne of one felt inclined, totally, to address the Throne of Grace, opportunity was offered. C. S. Shattuck im-

pressively engaged in prayer. The Annual Report was then read by the Secretary, and on motion, was accepted and ordered to be printed

with the proceedings. WM. LLOYD GARRISON was then introduced to the meeting, and addressed us in a course of remarks which did not bring down "thunders of applause," as we are a people not much accustomed to such demonstrations; but the only demonstrations were a deeply interested,

and, we trust, approving attention. After some brief but able remarks from Parker Pillsbury, the fellowing persons were appointed on a Business Committee, viz : Samuel Wilbur, Leonard Gibbs, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Eliza M. Shove, Henry II. Mosher, Hiram Corliss and Deborah L. Wilde.

A Committee was named to propose officers for the Society for the ensuing year, to wit : Isaac Griffin, Sarah H. Wilde, Francis M. Tobey, Phebe T. Wilbur. Adjourned till evening.

TUESDAY EVENING.

An address was read by Eliza M. Shove, which, it is hoped, she will prepare for publication.

After listening to able and cogent addresses from our friends Garrison and Pillsbury, the meeting adjourned till half-past 9 next morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The meeting was addressed by Parker Pillsbury in a boid, vigourous and stirring exposition of the force of Moral Power. Mr. Garrison followed in a noble vindication of the Anti-Slavery Cause from the attacks of

The Business Committee reported a series of Resolutions, which were accepted and laid on the table for the present. Adjourned till 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. The Committee on Officers reported as follows: President

HIRAM CORLISS, Greenwich, Washington Co. Vice Presidents.

Joseph W. Peckham, Easton, Washington Co. JONATHAN WILDE, Quaker Springs, Saratoga Co. JOHN WILBUR, North Easton, Washington Co. Secretary.

SAMUEL WILBUR, North Easton, Washington Co. Treasurer.

JOB WILBUR, North Easton, Washington Co. These nominations were confirmed, nem. con. Mr. Pillsbury went into a most powerful disquisiatrocious and hypocritical Colonisation Scheme. He also spoke of "harsh language," and showed most conclusively that our opponents care less for the mann r than the matter. It is the Truth they fear. Adjourned till evening.

CLOSING SESSION-WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Lamb, Deborah Wilde, Hiram Corliss.

Committee to procure and circulate Anti Slavery Amy H. Corliss, Phebe Wilbur, Wm. R. Shepherd. The Resolutions were then taken up and passed.

us. His speech was a most noble and splendid effort, clear, specific, explanatory and convincing.

After a few remarks by Mr. Pillsbury, and an earnest appeal by the chairman to any who felt dissatisfaction on account of the sentiments we had heard, to come out and express their dissatisfaction now, Mr. Shattuck that the blessing of heaven might rest on our efforts in the great cause of Emancipation.

joyous refreshing we had experienced together, and with hearts and hands strengthened to meet the toils and conflicts which may lie before us.

HIRAM CORLISS, President. SAMUEL WILBUR, Secretary.

Will the Liberator please copy.

sions, forms or ceremonies; but we mean that it is

love to man. Anti-Slavery host.

the course of Governor Kossutu since the course We should be sorry to have to feel that he less of the sacred ties of family relation, and denied the we were connected with privilege of reading even the name of the Galacte that we were around us who have fied from South-

the State funds, annually, for the purpose of removing those who had been "stall-feeding runaway niggers" the free coloured people to Liberia, and thus to should soon be called to a reckoning, yet we are happy

tion to remain in this country, to claim it as theirs, to what have we to fear. enjoy the same rights, immunities and privileges, as In conclusion, let us say to all, sustain faithfully the old Saratoga District and privileges, as In conclusion, let us say to all, sustain faithfully the same rights, immunities and privileges, as In conclusion, let us say to all, sustain faithfully the stern radical principles of Right; make no compromises THE Society, assembled at Union Village, on in the Congregational Church at Union Village, on in the Congregational Church at Union Village, on odds.

7. Resolved, That complexional prejudice is not The PRESIDENT (Dr. II. Cotton)

The President (Dr. II. Cotton) ing the Chair, that we recognised extracts from it. He supported by any Historical evidence, but is the natural extraction of the would therefore read striking passages of Sorip. he would therefore read some supported by any Historical evidence, but is the natu-then read appropriate and striking passages of Scrip-then read appropriate and striking passages of Scrip-then read appropriate and striking passages of Scrip-diated as a supported by any Historical evidence, but is the natu-diated as a supported by any Historical evidence, but is the natu-diated as a supported by any Historical evidence, but is the natu-

Whereas, the Colonisation scheme is urged forward, in some cases, as a project for the benefit and ultimate emancipation of the slave, and thus prevents many honest friends of humanity from mingling their sympathies with the true and earnest labourers for the Abolition of Slavery, while, in other quarters, it is unblushingly held forth as tending to give strength and security to the "Peculiar Institution," and enhance the value of slave property: While its advocates tell you the coloured people in this country are so ignorant, vicious and degraded, "you can't make any thing of them;" that, in fact, they are incapable "of taking care of themselves;" and, in the next breath, they urgs you to contribute your money, personally, or be Slavery Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, &c., and taxed by the State, to colonise them to Liberia, as they even the Fugitive Slave Law Statesmen, and D.D.'s, are abundantly qualified to accomplish the Herculean task of diffusing the light of civilization, Christianity known to this sphere, with one accord declare themand refinement through dark benighted Africa: While selves "as much Abolitionists as anybody." I said all for the coloured man, and at the same time use their North of course; and besides, I meant to admit the whole influence to blight his hopes, destroy his usefulness and crush his nobler aspirations: Therefore,

found in the annals of human depravity. FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF OLD SARATOGA DISTRICT ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

On the first Anniversary of our existence as a Society, it may not be amiss to glance over the events of the year which has just closed, and take a brief survey of our progress and our present position.

When the Convention met here last year, no Associ-

ation existed in this section of a strictly Anti-Slavery

character. There was more or less of Anti-Slavery feeling in different localities; but there seemed to be wanting some means to unite and concentrate that feeling and give it power and efficiency. In the hope of meeting that want, this Society was organized. It was based on a broad and liberal foundation. It was not limited to moral or political or ecclesiastical action. It required but a single test of its members, and that was the avowal of an honest opposition to Slavery and a willingness to labour faithfully for its removal. It tempting what cannot, in the nature of things, be acrecognised Propagandism as its great and leading work. It sought to rectify public opinion, to imbue the minds of the people with correct views on the great theme of Human Rights; satisfied that, in a community thus enlightened, Slavery would disappear just as naturally as darkness vanishes before the rising sun. Formed as our Association was, at the close of a Convention, in which we had been thrilled and electrition to exhibit the fallacy of relying on political in- champion, George Thompson, it would not be surprising strumentalities to effect any great reform. He was if an enthusiasm had been felt at the moment which followed by Mr. Garrison in a scathing exposure of the blind selfishness, or the dark frowns of bigotted conser vatism. We are cheered, however, with the confidence that with many, if not most, of our members, the feeling which prompted us was deeper than a momentary

excitement or a love of novelty or notoriety. In surveying the action we have taken during the The Committee to arrange the holding of meetings we have fallen far short of doing what we would wish for the next quarter were chosen as follows: Isaac others to do on our behalf, were we in the place of our we have not been wholly idle.

For a number of years, the Congregational Church books and pamphlets: Leonard Gibbs, Eliza M. Shove, at Union Village had held a monthly concert for prayer to the prayers of the church, and now even that cannot be considered as the church and now even that cannot be considered as the church and now even that cannot be considered as the church and now even that cannot be considered as the church and now even that cannot be considered as the church and now even that cannot be considered as the church and now even that cannot be considered as the church and now even that cannot be considered as the church a for the Slave, in which opportunity was given for re- be obtained. marks, on the general subject of Slavery, from such as Mr Garrison addressed the meeting at considerable felt disposed to speak. A meeting had also been held length on several aspects of the great question before monthly, for some time, at a private house in Easton, for free Anti-Slavery discussion. These meetings have been continued, and have generally been attended by a considerable number of our members, with interest and satisfaction. About the first of May last, the Society resolved to hold meetings, as far as practicable every Sabbath. Two meetings in each month were which has been regularly sustained, monthly, in priests fled to their coverts, leaving such of their flocks held, monthly, in the South part of Easton, most of the and undefended into the terrible jaws of Abolitionism

If any had expected to take a faithful stand against great principle on which is based all rational devotion, all consistent piety all the operations of the operation of the state of the operation of the operatio all consistent piety, all true religion, love to God and be "as much opposed to Slavery as any body" would be "as much opposed to Slavery as any b rush to our aid the moment we grappled with the mour of God, and chosen for their weapon the sword

jections made to the Anti-Slavery enterprise, and the choses be to help him "—if the "fast which God has been to help him the minds of Northern and Southern members on this pressed go free"—if the help humbert one of the early burdens and let the optated the real difficulty was, he did not like to be an improper use of the non-leaf of the same way. Thus it is that the advocance which is generally regarded as specially designed for an unwillingues that any effective action so on the same way. Thus it is the imperative duty own annually were detained by the Society, a ties of the poorest of Od's poor.

A Reduced the real difficulty was, reached him, he voiced that one of the great strongle of the total control of the same way. Thus it is that the advocance which is generally regarded as specially designed for man unwillingues that any effective action shouly purposes, to devote a portion of it to plending the scotles to design the scotles. The same way is seven, have the target the same way. Thus it is that the advocance which is generally regarded as specially designed for man unwillingues that any effective action shouly purposes, to devote a portion of it to plending the scotles for house of the condition of their faithfulness, even to the "spoiling the conditions are the target of the conditions are the scotles of the conditions are the target of the conditions are the target of the conditions are the

Whereas, there is now before the Legislature of this the Fugitive Slave Law, expressed the opinion that State a proposition to appropriate a large amount of those who had been "stall-feeding runaway niggers"

6. Resolved, That the right of the coloured popula- if these, the great attributes of Deity, are with us,

"Stand for the Right, in calm or in the storm; Stand for the Right, through good report or ill; In adverse clouds or in the sunshine warm, Stand for the Right, and all shall yet be well."

Communications.

Notes and Comments, Observations and Reflections, Scenes and Sketches, Gleanings by the Way-side, &c., &c.

BY AN ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURER.

NO. VII. CATTARAUGUS, Gowanda, N. Y., Feb 4, 1852. Gowanda, where we now are, is, I believe, the Indian name for a village of about one thousand inhabitants, half a dozen of whom claim to be Abolitionists. Claim to be, did I say? Do not all men claim to be Abolitionists? Why, Silver Greys and Hunkers, prothe lowest type of humanity-moral worth-wisehuman form." Occasionally, a God-forsaken crea-8. Resolved, That a combination of more diabolical ture, in the shape of a man, or a woman even, is so injustice, shameless fraud, and base hypocrisy, than is lost to all sense of shame—the very last thing the huto be found in the Colonisation movement, is not to be man being looses—as to not even claim, under any circumstances, to be an Abolitionist. I never stop to talk with such people, or creatures, rather. I never

try to convert them. There is one school in Theology which teaches that God made the world out of nothing. Another teaches that the world made itself out of nothing. Now, not being a Theologian, it would not become me to say it does not by any means follow that you can make an bility, Theology or no Theology. It can't be done. To there is no sense in spending time and breath in atcomplished.

But I was speaking of Gowanda. This village is situated on each side of the Cattaraugus Creek, which forms the line of Cattaraugus and Eric Counties at this point. It was formerly called Lodi. "God's people" have erected two houses of worship, which look white and very well, if not beautiful, on the outside; I did not get a chance to see the inside. This speaks tolerably fied by the burning eloquence of Freedom's dauntless, well for the worshipping propensities and liberality of the good, pious people of this place. The proof, if any is needed, that these are the people of God, is found in the fact that both of these houses are closed against the outraged and plundered slave. None but God's people Sanctification, as to shame the attempts of the most fiendish monsters in the lower regions, to shun the least appearance of sympathy for the scourged and bleeding victims of unbridled oppression. (I mean our past year, though we may be compelled to acknowledge God, that is, the American God, of course) I am told Miss Holley was allowed to speak in the School house Griffin, John Wilbur, Joseph W. Peckham, Rufus A. down-trodden brethren, yet we think it may be said last fall, but some of the managers have grown more pious since then; have, probably, been made the happy recipients of a fresh outpouring of the spirit, in answer

We held two evening meetings here, in the upper room of the Temperance Hotel, obtained for us by Mr. Joseph of conversing with in this place. There are, I am told. two or three others, who are radically opposed to the Slaveocracy; but I should judge, from the appearance Anti-Slavery cause. Our meetings here were thinly attended. Not one of the "spiritual guides," so far foralready established, as above mentioned. A meeting got the dignity of his holy calling, as to honour us with which had been sown might take root and grow; and was, soon after, established in the town of Saratoga, that the blessing of the property of t which has been regularly sustained, modernly, in principle and foresight, to rush unprotected school-houses. For some time past, a meeting has been as lacked prudence and foresight, to rush unprotected rated, we trust, with grateful feelings for the season of joyous refrashing.

Held, monthly, in the south part of Edskon, most of the audience, especially the second evening, continued by that Society. Three sisted of quite young people—the lambs of the flock, who church, at present unoccupied by that Society. Three sisted of quite young people—the lambs of the flock, who meetings were held at a school-house in Cambridge, have not become sufficiently familiar with the voice of one in a similar building in Greenwich, one in the their Shepherd, to distinguish it from afar. These come one in a similar building in Greening, or and an evening at our call, and their cowardly keepers skulked away meeting in the Baptist Church at Galesville. Though and left them unprotected and helpless, to perish in our eloquent appeals or set speeches have been by no means merciless grasp. What better evidence than this is an invariable accompaniment of these meetings, yet we needed to prove them hirelings? The hireling will flee an invariance accompanies of the same and invariance of danger, but the true Shepherd will give 1. Resolved, That the Anti-Slavery enterprise is mind, and lead to an investigation of the subject. Even mind, and lead to an investigation of the subject. Even mind, and lead to an investigation of the subject. Even mind, and lead to an investigation of the subject. Even mind, and lead to an investigation of the subject. Even mind, and lead to an investigation of the subject. Even mind, and lead to an investigation of the subject. Even mind, and lead to an investigation of the subject. Even mind, and lead to an investigation of the subject. Pre-eminently a religious movement. By the term ind, and lead to an investigation of the subject. The subject is these boasting captains and generals in the army of Saltale in the subject. The subject is the subject in the subject. The subject is the subject in the subject is the subject. The subject is the subject in the subject is the subject. The subject is the subject in the subject is the subject. The subject is the subject in the subject is the subject in the subject. The subject is the subject in the subject in the subject in the subject is the subject in the sub 'religious,' we do not mean that it is devoted to the and statements at second hand, that lead them to think vation become, when the enemy is to be faced. See them advocacy of any notice in the camp, the scouts constantly coming in with the and statements at second hand, that read them to the advocacy of any particular theological creeds or confessions, forms and speak for or against, all which aids in agitating and speak for or against, all which aids in agitating and speak for or against, all which aids in agitating and speak for or against, all which aids in agitating and speak for or against. miles around, and how valiant they are. With what in human nature. We mean that it springs from that

If any had expected to take a faithful stand against a grand flourish of trumpets do they appear before the great principle on the highest and holiest impulses operating the overshadowing evils of Slavery without encounter the overshadowing evils of Slavery without encounter the overshadowing evils of Slavery without encounter. How dexterously do they wield the 2. Resolved, That we should adopt the same policy, monster, such expectants have been doomed to disaphow fearless they are; how easily do they overthrow towards Ahab in the battle at Ramoth-Gilead, when to said, "Fight neither and the said," Fight neither a result of the said, "Fight neither and the said," Fight neither a result of the said of the s with the King of Israel." So we would not stop to eneventure "Fugitive". I so we would not stop to eneve excuses for standing aloof with folded hands. While vance guard of the camp. The thunder of their Artillery is excused for standing aloof with folded hands. While vance guard of the camp. The thunder of their Artillery is exercise, but direct on the camp. The thunder of the camp. The thunder of an adjoining town. merely, but direct our weapons to the monster Tyrant go this No-Government, Non-resistance doctrine," the what a change takes place in a moment. Consternation of the camp. The stands of an adjoining town. himself; and if sects and parties, ecclesiastics and Politicians would not be politicians would not be smitten by the arrows of Fact working of the War spirit." While the Orthodox proworking of the War spirit." While the Orthodox proworking of the War spirit." Infidelity and pious boasting, instanter. In the twinkling of an eye, and Truth, let them not act as the body-guard of lessor turns away horrified at our "Infidelity" and fessor turns away horrified at our "Infidelity" and fessor turns away horrified at our "Infidelity" and fessor turns away horrified at our "the professed follower of Fox these redoubtable commanders throw down their trusty the professed follower of Fox Slavery; let them not act as the body-guard of fessor turns away horrified at our "Infidelity" and these redoubtable commanders throw down their trusty these redoubtable commanders throw down their trusty the professed follower of Fox these redoubtable commanders throw down their trusty the professed follower of mingling weapons, pile the whole armour of God upon their trusty that the professed follower of mingling weapons, pile the whole armour of God upon their trusty than the professed follower of mingling weapons, pile the whole armour of God upon their trusty than the professed follower of mingling weapons, pile the whole armour of God upon their trusty than the professed follower of mingling weapons, pile the whole armour of God upon their trusty than the professed follower of mingling weapons, pile the whole armour of God upon their trusty than the professed follower of mingling weapons, pile the whole armour of God upon their trusty than the professed follower of mingling weapons, pile the whole armour of God upon their trusty than the professed follower of mingling weapons, pile the whole armour of God upon their trusty than the professed follower of mingling weapons, pile the whole armour of God upon their trusty than the professed follower of mingling weapons, pile the whole armour of God upon their trusty than the professed follower of mingling weapons, pile the whole armour of God upon their trusty than the professed follower of the prof and Penn exhorts his brethren to "beware of mingling weapons, pile the whole armour of God upon their mouths for the dumb, and plead the cause of him who craft." We are sometimes reminded of the boy who, craft." We are sometimes reminded of the boy who craft. We are sometimes reminded of the shelter of their impregnable fortresses, call-

had sent on an appointment; and having no antipathy against Garrisonians, he readily joined us in our revolutionary work. During our sixy in this town, a Temperance meeting came off, which was addressed to be for the bouseholders and insurance or manier. Mr. Mr. happened to attend the meeting, and on being called out, made some remarks which did not set well on the sionachs of some of the Sons of Temperance present. The substance of his offence, after it was boiled down, was, professedly, that he was not a member of this reality, that he was not a member of this reality part of my colleagues his hory, I am sure I amounted to very little, in the light of the course, but the denial amounted to very little, in the light of the course por safel. Some of the high-minded, courageous, and philanthropic members of the Order, whose sympathy for poor afflicted humanity, with white skin, able boly and fair age, knew no bounds, were not only in the habit of voiding chains on the limbs of coloured humanity at the North; and fearing the misrable hypocrisy of their pretensions would be revealed, in the light of Anti-Slavery truth, they sought and for the voiding that he was not an an expect of the course power of the subject, and the college attribute that power and asked—on what a theory is a construction of the course power and that are also as the professing Massachusetts to be weak, cowardly and hearing an effort to disturb the pro-Slavery peace of the community. This was denied of course, but the denial amounted to very little, in the light of the course power and the victory at New Orleans—but he otok a different view of the subject, the subject to the subject, which reports him, shall tell who and what he is, and a thing of the course power and asked—on what a thory is does my colleague attribute that poem to me? Mr. Davis—That of the newspapers on anonymous authority to compension.

Mr. Davis—That of the newspapers on anonymous authority the compension of the form of the constitution, and the enormities which had the courter, and the attitude which are the state of human beings, whom God has created "but a little state ourse. We think some of the gentlemen that course. We think some of the gentlemen that course the course that course that course the course the course the course that course the course th We think some of the gentlemen lower than the angels," are held, in this professedly on the Fugitive Slave Law. The distribution of these reacting came off, which was addressed by Professor Bushnell of some place or other. Mr. M. Foreign All some of the gentlemen lower than the angels," are held in this professedly that course. We think some of the gentlemen lower than the angels," are held in this professedly on the Fugitive Slave Law. The distribution of these slaves, bought and sold to the highest bidder, regard-truth. power not delegated to the Legislature, and an exhibition of a proscriptive spirit, as mean and gratuitous as to persevere and press onward. Justice, Equity and from their coloured fellowship, and fraternal regard, Right, Mercy, Truth and Love, are on our side; and coloured humanity at the North; and fearing the vealed, in the light of Anti-Slavery truth, they sought and found (for they that seek shall find, whether they seek light or darkness, good or evil) an opportunity to gratify their Slaveocratic instincts, by working against the Massachusetts Legislature, I was the first to succeed in introducing and carrying through various resolves retence, on the ground that Mr. Murch was not a sember of their order, and therefore, not a friend of the Anti-Slavery meetings, under the cover of a specious pretence, on the ground that Mr. Murch was not a member of their order, and therefore, not a friend of the Essex wolves in sheeps clothing, these opposers of Liberty in the name of Temperance, combined with like influences, out of the Order—that of the Methodist Church and the pro Slavery Quakers, in particular—together with the very bad weather, which was regarded by these plous souls, no doubt, as a timely interposition of Divine Providence, to save them from the devastating effects of Abolitionism. Our meetings in this part of the town were respectably small. One of them, in particular, very mysteriously to us, at the time, proved an entire failure. We afterwards learned that some of the saints, had reported that our appointment was withdrawn. It is but just to say, however, that some of the Save yourd and syllable of these Massandus the resolves were anticipated by my colleague of the Essex District, being a democratic candidate. In a letter dead of the Oldential Essence of Slavery as a curse, and took strong ground in favour of the abolitions, he said he had always regarded Slavery as a curse, and took strong ground in favour of the Territories, and enforced, likewise, the power of Congress over the inter-State Slave Trade. His colleague to the Baltimore Platform, which declared that all the efforts of the Abolitionists to induce Congress to interritories, and enforced, likewise, the power of the Baltimore Platform, which declared that all the efforts of the Abolitionists to induce Congress to interritories, and took strong ground in favour of the Essex District, being a democratic candidate. In a letter dead of loncester, Nov. 3, 1838, in answer to certain questions, he said he had always regarded Slavery as a curse, and took strong ground in favour of the Essex District, being a democratic candidate. In a letter dead of courseling and the Territories, and took strong ground in favour of the abolition of Slavery questions, the said be had always regarded Slavery as a curse, and took strong ground in favour of the abolition of Slavery nove 3, and took st

cowardly conduct of their titled brethren, and that they made no secret of the matter.

My wife, as soon as able to take the field again, lectured in various parts of the town, to rather larger tured in various parts of the town, to rather larger tured in various parts of the town, to rather larger the Colonisation leaders profess a world of sympathy men claimed to be Abolitionists. I referred to the call out, though—notwithstanding we are both Woaudiences than Friend Murch and myself were able to man's Rights men-we are not quite willing to admit that it was on account of her superior ability.

The town of Collins enjoys a much better Anti-Slavery reputation abroad than it deserves. Among the Quakers, who are quite numerous, there are a few Abolitionists; but the majority of them seem to have a much greater love for the Quaker church and the almighty dollar, than for God and humanity. Wrapped snugly in the cloak of self-righteousness, they are altogether unapproachable. Are they not the peculiar, sanctified people of God? Why then should they condescend to take lessons of truth and duty from unsanctified lips? Among the friends who stood ready to renwhich of these two schools is right, if either is. They der us and the Cause active service, I may mention John may, for aught I know, both be right, though that Palmerton, who, under many discouraging circumwould seem nearly as impossible as that either should stances, and in the face of relentless opposition on the be. But then, you know that with Theology, all things part of some of his own household, was instant in season are possible. But whether one or the other of these in causing meetings to be appointed, circulating notices, theories is correct, or even admitting that they both are, and conveying us to and from meetings while in his and conveying us to and from meetings while in his section of the town. We are now at the house of Isaac Allen, two miles from the notable village of Gowanda, where we were received with open arms as the heralds of salvation to the oppressed. Here we found an Anti-Slavery family—father, mother, sons, daughters, married and unmarried, and their husbands and wives, as far as I can learn—all Anti-Slavery. Have made this house our head-quarters for a week past, but must leave (much as we regret the necessity of leaving such Abolitionist out of nothing. That is an utter impossi- Allen, two miles from the notable village of Gowanda, make such an article, you must have the material. And of salvation to the oppressed. Here we found an Antileave (much as we regret the necessity of leaving such society) to-morrow, for Perrysburg, where we hope to

see the faces of at least a few other friends of our cause tionists we have met, it is, on the whole, in the most hopeless condition of any we have visited. A large proportion of its professed Anti-Slavery is milk and water, and skim-milk and muddy water, at that; and, besides, it is neither cold nor hot-just fit to be spewed out; and, worse yet, its possessors seem to be satisfied ever reach such a sublime elevation of Simon-pure with it; and still worse, the rankest pro-slavery people don't seem to be at all dissatisfied with it.

Smith, Bernard Cook, Timothy Smith and a few others, speaking, and he may therefore be expected to reply. ready to harbour, conceal, advise and assist him.

XXXIId CONGRESS First Session.

THE proceedings of Congress, the past week, have between Messrs. Davis and Rantoul, of Mass. The former gentleman, Mr. Davis, having been long known at home as an Abolitionist, where, for many successive years, he was a Vice President of the old Pioneer Anti-Slavery Society, the State Society of Massachusetts, seems determined to win for himself, in spite of all obstacles, a large share of that Massachusetts, seems determined to win for himself, in spite of all obstacles, a large share of that by more than two hundred thousand dollars. of things, that they are not actively engaged in the sort of renown which belongs to so many of his predecessors, who have only remembered at Washington what they were before they went there to show the spring and summer. that they can be any thing else as well as hypocrites.

In the House, on Saturday, the question was stated to be on the passage of the bill, pending which, the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the Home-

Mr. Davis (Mass.) was entitled to the floor, and it eing understood that he intended to reply to Mr Ranonl, many members took seats in the area, the better Much confusion for some time pre

ailed, succeeded by a silence seldom enjoyed in the Mr. Davis commenced by saying, on the 10th of Jamary last he had occasion to make some remarks with regard to unjust aspersions on a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts (Mr. Webster). The remarks were replied to, not by the gentleman to whom they were addressed (Mr. Allen), but by another colleague, and the mode of reply was certainly such as to merit some sort of notice from him. With the attack which his colleague (Mr. Rantoul) thought fit to make on his public life, and with the reflections on his past course, he had no fault to find; all he had to say was, that the of the remark was such as to invite comparison challenge it, and which he (Mr. Davis) was distinct the comparison of the Fariff, a National Bank, International Improvements and the Sub-Treasury have not yet been made public.—Phil. Bulletin. colleague omitted to notice. By making a skillful disposition of facts—all of them occurring many years ago, when he (Mr. Davis) unquestionably held what, for years past, he has considered extreme views—and by withholding other facts, his colleague had succeeded in causing an erroneous impression in this House, and in the minds of those who do not know all the facts. If my colleague, after showing my course ten or fifteen years ago, had said that, since that period, when I held only in the minds of the prosent ago, and said that, since that period, when I held only in the minds of the prosent ago, had said that, since that period, when I held only in the minds of the prosent ago, had said that, since that period, when I held only in the prosent ago, when he (Mr. Davis) unquestionably held what, and the Cherokee Advocate gives the substance of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and A gent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture at Orange, on Saturday and Sunday Eventures ago, had said that, since that period, when I held on the prosent ago, when he (Mr. Davis) unquestionably held what, ago, lleague omitted to notice. By making a skillful disyears ago, had said that, since that period, when I held opinions certainly intolerant and proscriptive, and which I do not intend to justify, I have voted twice for a slaveholding President, and that in 1844 I was elected a Delegate to the Convention, and favoured the elected of such a candidate; if he had gone on and said that in my own district, during two trials, I was opposed by the Free Soil party in Massachusetts; if he had said this, it would not be necessary for me now to notice his remarks. During a life of observation and experiments to would be very singular if we did not sometimes at about 10.1-2 glock the harm of Some Whitson. all this, it would not be necessary for me now to notice his remarks. During a life of observation and experience, it would be very singular if we did not sometimes change our views under the light of additional wisdom. This probably will be assented to by my colleague before I finish. A period not longer than three weeks will serve him (laughter). Changes will ever be found both in the minds of Northern and Southern gentlemen. If I am not misinformed, a Southern member on this form regressiting a slaveholding constituency, at one of them of them of the 9th inst., at about 10 1-2 o'clock, the barn of Samuel Whitson, brother of our well known friends Thomas and Moses Whitson, was burned with all its contents, including nine horses, and six cows. The loss is estimated at probably \$3000 a portion of which is understood to be covered by insurance.

This barn was situated some three or four miles north of Christiana, and a nne of from \$300 to \$3,000.

every endeavour to undo the leavy burdens and 'let hot," so long as man shall claim the prerogative of holding property in man; and that no woman is enti-

Mr. Davis resumed-If this is so decidedly wrong suppose my colleague does not intend to follow my ex-mple. My colleague does himself less than justice in imputing to me, as I think he does, that in 1840, before

another gentleman of the same name.

Mr. Davis resumed—In a State Convention in 1848, of which his colleague was a member, a resolve was passed somewhat to this effect. "That it is not safe to retain persons in office who entertain doctriues calculated to weaken the Union. This was understood to apply to Governor Morton, who was reported to be in favour of Van Buren. Mr. Davis then spoke of the meeting gotten up in Boston in November, 1850, in favour of sustaining the Compromise measures. His colleague was invited to address the meeting, for he had said he approved of them. The only doubt was, however—as he was running for Congress—whether he had not better decline to express his opinions. In the winter of 1850, a combination was still carried on between the Democrats and Free Soilers. In that bargain a Free Soiler was to be elected to the Senate for six years and a Democrat for six months. My colleague was selected, as one part of the arrangement. I would ask is Colonel Richardson here? [Responses, "No."] Is Mr. Ficklin here? ["No."] Is any gentleman from Illinois present? [A voice, "Yes Sir."] I wish to know the character of the Editor of The Springfield Register? Is it good or bad?

Mr. Campbell, of Illinois—Good, Sir.
Mr. Davis—On the 1st of Feb., 1851, three weeks before my colleague took his seat in the Senate, he was in Illinois, attending to Railroads before the Legislature. At that time appears an article in the paper, to this effect: "We have seen it charged in the Seward

house our head-quarters for a week past, but must leave (much as we regret the necessity of leaving such seciety) to-morrow, for Perrysburg, where we hope to see the faces of at least a few other friends of our cause. We shall leave this town with the impression on our minds, that, while it contains some of the best Abolitionists we have met, it is, on the whole, in the most hopeless condition of any we have visited. A large proportion of its professed Anti-Slavery is milk and water, and skim-milk and muddy water, at that; and, besides, it is neither cold nor hot—just fit to be spewed out; and, worse yet, its possessors seem to be satisfied with it.

Should any fugitive slave or wayfaring Abolition lecturer ever stray hither, he will find Isaac Allen, Barak Smith, Bernard Cook, Timothy Smith and a few others, ready to harbour, conceal, advise and assist him.

Miscelaurons News.

THE proceedings of Congress, the past week, have a single point of interest in the renewal of the debate between Messrs. Davis and Rantoul, of Mass. The scool.

A SLAVE, who is not a slave, in California, has, it is said, sent to his former mistress in Alabama, a lump of pure gold (now to be seen in Tift's hotel, Mobile,) worth \$600.

—Gov. UJHAZY'S daughters, who are highly educated, it is said, may be seen daily at work in the cornfield with a hoe, on their farm, at New Buda Iowa in

-THE editor of the Providence Journal says : "It does not follow, we suppose, that a man's christianity is to be measured by the liquor that he drinks."

Perhaps it isn't fair to measure a man's christianity by his liquor; but if people measure their liquor by their christianity, drunkenness would be comparatively their christianity.

rare. - Burlington Sentinel. -A CHARITABLE old lady, named Rosa Dollahan, —A CHARITABLE old lady, named Rosa Dollands, familiary known as "Aunt Rosa," died lately in Vincennes, Indiana, in the 83d year of age. She had such an antipathy to the male sex that she never held communication with males when she could avoid it. Even her will had to be written by her female friends, to whom

she also entrusted the disposal of her property —The dog population of the United States is estimated at about two millions, and the expense of keeping them at upwards of \$10,000,000 per annum. Cincinnati, O., January 5th, 1852. -Ir is said that Governor Kossuth has contracted with some two or three manufacturers in Cincinnat for one thousand saddles, at \$12 each.

- Lola Montez, according to the Richmond Enquirer, "is sound on the intervention question," and in favour "of the Southern Rights' Doctrine."

Receipts for the Standard. From February 1st to March-1st, 1852.

618	Anti-Slavery Sewing Ci	rcle, C	in., 0		- 9	10	00
635	A. O. Swan, Libertyville	e, Ill.	-			1	00
	J. M. Aldrich, Fall Riv				-	2	00
647	S. Howland, Worcester,	Mass.	-		-	2	00
662	Timothy Smith, Gowand	la, N.	Y.	-	-	2	00
660	Townsend Cock, Elba, N	. Y.	*	-	-		00
647	C. Squiers, Lockport, N	. Y.	-				00
648	R. Marriott, Standfordy	ille. N		-			00
	P. W. Lippett, Woonsock				-		00
662	Stephen Southwick, Gov	vanda.	N. Y		-		00
662	Wm. H. Palmer, Elmira	N.Y					00
561	James Upton, Victor, N	. V.					00
	E. D. Phelps, Grand Ma		ia				00
	Thomas Brown, Boston,						00
	Patrick Quin, Millport,						00
	R V. Benson, "	66 .					00
	Wm. Parsons, Spencerto	wn. N.	Y				00
	Jonathan Wood, Versail						00
	Wm. Cooper, Perrysburg			-			00
592	Wm. Jones, N. Y. City,	ди, и.	-				00
692	Wendell Phillips, Boston	Moor					00
609	Ann T. G. Phillips, "	i, Diass		-	-		00
602	George W. Greene "			-			00
602	Roy I O Dhilling Moth						
602	Rev. J. C. Phillips, Meth	luen, n	1.839.	-	-		00
	J. H. Farnsworth, Dana			•	-		00
	Mrs. Ann E. Woodley, I			-			00
004	Rev. S. Lincoln, Feltvill	e, N. J		-			00
000	Wm. C. Nell, Rochester,	N. Y.	*	-	-		00
	Sarah Hallock, Milton, I			-	-		00
	W. Tappan, Bradford, N				-		00
	Lydia E. Chase, Worcest				-		90
000	Daniel Ricketson, Nantu	icket,	Mass.	•			00
000	J. D. Berry, Salubria, N	. X	-	*	-		00
P004	E. W. McGuire, Havann	a, N. 1					00
688	Thomas J. Taylor, "	66		-			00
638	Dr. Geo. T. Hinman, "E. Beardsley, "Elijah Howell, "	66			-		00
638	E. Beardsley, "	66		-	-		00
				*			00
648	John M. Spear, Boston,	Mass,	*	*	-	1	00
					**	-	
	-	_			\$	88	00
	DONATI	.ENO					
Mas	ssachusetts A. S. Society,	-	-		\$200	00	00
	rles F. Hovey, Boston, N.		-	4	**		00
	riend in Ireland, (£11)			-			39
	y M. Thompson, Borodine	o NY V					00
	abeth Davis, "	46		•			
				-	-		00
	J. Spalding, Spafford, N.		AT W	-			00
MITS	s. Elizabeth Spalding, Spa	mora,	N. X.	"	-	1	00
					001	-	00
					\$21	01	99
-	RECAPITUI	LATION					
	eipts for Standard -						00
Don	nations		*	-	21	57	89
					-	-	_
	Total	-	-	-	\$22	40	39

Notices.

Anti-Slavery Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio.

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM-We invite you to meet in Convention in Cincinnati, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April, 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1852, commencing at 0 1-2 o'clock A. M., of the first named day. We call upon you without distiction of party, to come together in the spirit of fraternal love, to inquire what more can be done for the three millions of slaves in these United States, and to take such advance measures

as a pure Christianity, a true patriotism, and an ex-alted charity, require of sound hearted philanthropists. How many of you will be ready to respond to this and it many of you will be ready to respond to this call? How many of you will turn aside for a few days from your ordinary avocations to give attention to the crics of humanity? How many of you will by some of the funds you ordinarily spend beyond your necessities, to save enough to take you to the Convention, or

able to them. Come, and let us lay our gifts upon the altar of an exalted and exalting faith, and renew our Christian vow, that whilst there is a slave to be liberated, there shall not be wanting an Abolitionist to strike the fetters from his limbs.

Yours for the right and the humane, for justice and

Mrs. Sarah H. Ernst, Elizabeth Coleman, Julia Harwood, Committee of Ladies. " A. Mann,
" Mary M. Guild,
Miss. Kesiah Emory,
Edward Harwood, John Jolliffe. Christian Donaldson, Committee of Gent'n Wm. Henry Brisbane,

Plymouth County, Mass.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meeting as follows: Wareham and Rochester, 18th, 14th, 15th, 16th and Hingham, 19th, 20th, 21st. | Scituate, 22d and 23d. | South Scituate, 24th. | West Scituate, 25th. North Bridgewater, 27th and 28th.

George W. Putnam.

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-Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life, Profusely illustrated. Terms the same. THE STUDENT, and Family Miscellany, designed for

Miscellany.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN GHOSTS.

hunger of a great dragon, who eats the sun, and leaves us in the dark until the blazing orb has been mended. Numerous instances are ready to the memory of any one of us, in the illustration of the memory of any one of us, in the illustration of the memory of any one of us, in the illustration of the memory of any one of us, in the illustration of the memory of any one of us, in the illustration of the mind has suffered it to grow into excess—to be, if we may call it so, a mental tumour.

We may now come to a new class of mysteries—which are receiving for the first time, in our own day, a rational solution.

The blind nost Pfeffel had excessed as excess. ECLIPSES have been ascribed sometimes to the tural, fantastic causes, events wonderful only by their rarity. All that we daily see differs from these things no more than inasmuch as it is at the same time marvellous and common. We know very well that the moon, seen once by all, would be regarded as an awful sceptre: open only to the occasional vision of a few men, no doubt she would be scouted by a large party as a creation of their fancy altoge-

The list of facts that have been scouted in this way, corresponds pretty exactly to the list of human discoveries, down to the recent improvements in street lighting and steam locomotion. The know-ledge of the best of us is but a little light which shines in a great deal of darkness. We are all of us more ignorant than wise. The proportion of know-ledge yet lying beyond the confines of our explorations, is as a continent against a cabbage garden. Yet many thousands are contented to believe, that in this little bit of garden lies our all, and to laugh at every report made to the world by people who have rentured just to peep over the paling. It is urged every report made to the world by people and motionless over the spot, her feet being a ventured just to peep over the paling. It is urged against inquiries into matters yet mysterious—mysterious as all things look under the light of the first about it with his stick, walked through it, and seemant to the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of one of Dr. Johnston and the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of one of Dr. Johnston and the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of one of Dr. Johnston and the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of one of Dr. Johnston and the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of one of Dr. Johnston and the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of one of Dr. Johnston and the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of one of Dr. Johnston and the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of one of Dr. Johnston and the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of one of Dr. Johnston and the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of one of Dr. Johnston and the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of one of Dr. Johnston and the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of one of Dr. Johnston and the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of one of Dr. Johnston and the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of one of Dr. Johnston and the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst, the father of the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst the father of the was prought to England by Col. Bathurst the was dawn of knowledge—why should we pry into them, until we know that we shall be benefitted by the in-

great many important facts relating to the impon-derable agencies employed in nature. Light, heat, and electricity are no longer the simple matters, or effects of matter, that they have aforetime seemed to New wonders point to more beyond. In magnetism, the researches of Faraday, and others, are beginning to open, in our own way, the Book of Nature, at a page of the very first importance to the naturalist; but the contents of which until this time have been wholly unsuspected. Behind a cloudy mess of fraud and folly, while the clouds shift, we perceive a few dim stars, to guide us towards the discovery of wondrous truths. There are such truths which will hereafter illustrate the connexion, in many ways still mysteries, between the body of man and the surrounding world. Wonderful things have yet to be revealed, on subjects of a delicate and while truther. It helpers we in the present day in the present day. texture. It behoves us in the present day, therefore, to learn how we may keep our tempers free from prejudice, and not not discredit statements cause they are new and strange, nor, on the other hand, accept them hastily without suffi-

cient proof.
On questionable points, which are decided by research and weight of evidence, it would be well if it were widely understood that it is by no means requisite for every man to form an Ay or Nay opinion Let those who have no leisure for a fair inquiry play a neutral part. There are hundreds of subjects which we have never examined, nor ever could or can examine, upon which we are all, nevertheless, expressing every day stubborn opinions. We all have to acquire some measure of the philosophic mind, and be content to retain a large army of thoughts, equipped each thought with its crooked bayonet, a note of interrogation. In reasoning, also, when we do reason, we have to remember fairly that "not proven" does not always mean untrue. And in accepting matters on testimony, we must rigidly preserve in view the fact, that, except upon gross objects of sense, very few of us are qualified by training as observers. In drawing delicate conclu-sions from the complex and most dimly comprehend-ed operations of the human frame observed in men women, the sources of fallacy are very nume.

To detect and acknowledge these, to get rid

of them experimentally, is very difficult, even to the most candid and enlightened mind.

I have no faith in ghosts, according to the old sense of the word, and I could grope with comfort through any amount of dark old rooms, or midnight aisles, or over church-yards, between sun-set and cock-crow. I can face a spectre. Being at one time troubled with illusions, I have myself crushed a hobgoblin by sitting on its lap. Nevertheless, I do believe that the great mass of "ghost stories," of which the world is full, has not been built entirely upon the inventions of the ignorant and superstitious. In plain words, while I, of course, throw aside a million of idls fictions, or exaggerated tacts, I do believe in ghosts—or, rather, spectres—only I do not believe

failing faculties; and one solemnity, or cause of dread, thus being added to another, seems to give the strength of reason to a superstitious feeling

childhood. Sights and sounds were equally distinct and life-like. I have run up stairs obedient to a spectral call. Every successive night for a fortnight, my childish breath was stilled by the proceedings of a spectral rat, audible, never visible. It nightly, at occur daily, and the grave mounds lie all about the state occur daily, and the grave mounds lie all about the state occur daily, and the grave mounds lie all about the state occur daily. any means uncommon. Out of these there must, and that my observations may be easily repeated an undoubtedly, arise a large number of well-attested confirmed." These experiments were tried in 184

in the case just quoted, more perfectly developed. Nothing supernatural, but a natural gift, imperceptible to us in its familiar, moderate, and healthy exercise, brought first under our notice when some de-ranged adjustment of the mind has suffered it to

We may now come to a new class of mysteries—which are receiving for the first time, in our own day, a rational solution.

The blind poet, Pfeffel, had engaged, as amanuensis, a young Protestant clergyman, named Billing. When the blind poet walked abroad, Billing also acted as his guide. One day, as they were walking in the garden, which was situated at a distance from the town, Pfeffel observed a trembling of his guide's arm whenever they passed over a certain spot. He asked the cause of this, and extracted from his companion the unwilling confession, that over that spot panion the unwilling confession, that over that spot he was attacked by certain uncontrollable sensations, which he always felt where human bodies had been buried. At night, he added, over such spots he saw uncanny things. "This is great folly," Pfeffel thought, "and I will cure him of it." The poet went, therefore, that very night into the garden. When they approached the place of dread, Billing perceived a feeble light, which hovered over it. When they came nearer, he saw the delicate appearance of a fiery, which like form. He described the place of a money that a man who numbered appearance of a fiery, which like form. He described the place of a money that a man who numbered appearance of a fiery, which like form. He described the place of a money that a man who numbered appearance of a fiery, which like form. He described the place of the sum of the following day he prepared a codicil, in which he made several presents of books to some of his most in the following day he prepared a codicil, in which he made several presents of books to some of his most in the following day he prepared a codicil, in which he made several presents of books to some of his most in the following day he prepared a codicil, in which he made several presents of books to some of his most in the following day he prepared a codicil, in which he made several presents of books to some of his most in the following day he prepared a codicil, in which he made several presents of books to some of his most in the following day he prepared a codicil, in which he made several presents of books to some of his most in the following day he prepared a codicil, in which he made several presents of books to some of his most in the following day he prepared a codicil, in which he made several presents of books to some of his most in the following day he prepared a codicil, in which he made several presents of books to some of his most in the following day he prepared a codicil, in which he made several presents of books to some of his most in the following day he prepared a codicil, in which he made several presents of books to some of his most in

appearance it along great hardy gloss have the selected an obscure negro body, and the other hanging down, hovering upright and motionless over the spot, her feet being a few give of his affection.

night, but never again saw the spectre.

This ghost story being well attested, created a great sensation. In the curious book, by Baron Reichenbach, translated by Dr. Gregory, it is quoted as an example of a large class of ghost stories which get himself in a jail, for the reason, as he used to say,

liable to catalepsy, or to such affections, and also some healthy persons who are of a peculiar nervous temperament, are more sensitive to magnetism than their neighbours. They are peculiarly acted upon by the magnet, and are, mereover, very much under the influence of the great magnetic currents of the earth. Such people sleep tranquilly when they are reposing with their bodies in the earth's magnetic line, and are restless, in some cases seriously affecthead and foot turned east and west, mattered. These plete indifference to the healthy animal. These vice. You know what matter of animosity the subscriptions are not only affected by the magnet, Johnson has against you; and I dare say you determine the subscription of the subscription poles of a magnet shown to them, in a room absolutely dark; and if the sensibility be great, and the these sensitives does not depend upon that quality by which iron filings are attracted; that, perfectly independent of the attractive force, there streams from magnets, from the poles of chrystals, from the sun and moon, another influence to which the discosun and moon, another influence to which the disco-verer assigns the name of Odyle. The manifestation of Odyle is accompanied by a light too faint for healthy vision, but perceptible at night by "sensi-tives." Odyle is generated among other things by heat, and by chemical action. It is generated, therefore, in the decomposition of the human body.

continues:
"The desire to inflict a mortal wound on the monster, Superstition, which, from a similar origin, a few centuries ago, inflicted on European society so vast an amount of misery, and by whose influence not-hundreds, but thousands, of innocent persons died in them to be supernatural.

That, in certain states of the body, many of us in our waking hours picture as vividly as we habitually do in dreams, and seem to see or hear in fair reality that which is in our minds, is an old fact, and requires no confirmation. An ignorant or superstitus man fallen into this state, may find good reason to tell ghost stories to his neighbours. Disease, and the debility preceding death, make people on their death-beds very liable to plays of this kind on their failing faculties; and one solemnity, or cause of dread, thus being added to another, seems to give in the model of the debility preceding added to another, seems to give in the model of the death of the model of the death of the depole of the cemetry of the neighbouring village of dread, thus being added to another, seems to give in the castle of dread, thus being added to another, seems to give in the castle of dread, thus being added to another, seems to give in the thousands, of innocent persons died in tottures, on the tack and the stake; this desire made me wish to make the experiment, if possible, of bringing a lighly sensitive person, by night, to a "it had contracted and been suffered to veat, by that closeness of texture which bringing a lighly sensitive person, by night, to a "it had contracted and been suffered to veat, by that closeness of texture which bringing a lighly sensitive person, by night, to a "it had contracted and been suffered to veat, by that closeness of texture which bringing a lighly sensitive person, by night, to a "it had contracted and been suffered to veat, by that closeness of texture which bringing a lighly sensitive person, by night, to a "it had contracted and been suffered to veat, by that closeness of texture which bringing a lighly sensitive person, by night, to a "it had contracted and been suffered to vear, by that closeness of texture which bringing a lighly sensitive person, by night, to a "it had contracted and been suffered to vear, by that closenes of texture which bringing a ligh

"The result justified my expectation in fullest Concerning my own experience, which comes under the class of natural ghost-seeing above mentioned, I on one of the grave mounds, along its whole extent, a boarding-school, at an expense of something over may mention in good faith that, if such phantoms a delicate, fiery, as it were a breathing flame. The the narration of those spectral sights and sounds were a breathing flame. The grave, in a less degree. But she met neither witches nor ghosts. She described the flame as playing over the grave in the same thing was seen on another grave, in a less degree. But she met neither witches nor ghosts. She described the flame as playing over the graves in the same thing was seen on another grave, in a less degree. But she met neither witches nor ghosts. She described the flame as playing over the graves in the same thing was seen on another grave, in a less degree. But she met neither witches nor ghosts. She described the flame as playing over the graves in the same thing was seen on another grave, in a less degree. But she met neither witches nor ghosts. She described the flame as playing over the grave in the same thing was seen on another grave, in a less degree. But she met neither witches nor ghosts. She described the flame as playing over the grave in the same thing was seen on another grave, in a less degree. But she met neither witches nor ghosts. She described the flame as playing over the grave in the same thing was seen on another grave, in a less degree. But she met neither witches nor ghosts. She described the flame as playing over the grave in the same thing was seen on another grave, in a less degree in the same thing was seen on another grave.

the same hour, burst open a cupboard door, scampered across the floor, and shook the chair by my bedside. Wide awake and alone in the broad day-she looked, she saw masses of fire lying about; but bedside. Wide awake and alone in the broad daylight, I have heard the voices of two nobodies gravely
conversing, after the absurd dream fashion, in my
room. Then as for spectral sights: During the cholera of 1832, I, then a boy, walking in Holborn, saw
in the sky the veritable flaming sword which I had
learnt by heart out of a picture in an old folio of

Paradia Lear Aut wand the form everythere was resident to her needs. When she thrust Paradise Lost. And round the fiery sword there was a regular ovel of blue sky to be seen through parted clouds. It was a fact not unimportant, that this fiery cloud. She betrayed not the allowance to any man, the King of Terrors. Boswell, speaking clouds. It was a fact not unimportant, that this fiery cloud. She betrayed not the slightest uneasiphantom sword did not move with my eye, but reness, as she was, from her childhood, accustomed to mained for some time, apparently, only in one part of the heavens. I looked aside and lost it. When I looked back, there was the image still. These are hallucinations which arise from a disordered that all who are, to a certain degree, sensitive, will that all who are, to a certain degree, sensitive, will condition of the nervous system; they are the seeing see the same phonomena in cemeteries, and very or the hearing of what is not, and they are not by abundantly in the crowded cemeteries of large cities; any means uncommon. Out of these there must, undoubtedly, arise a large number of well-attested stories of ghosts, seen by one person only. Such ghosts ought to incite no more terror than a twinge of rheumatism, or a nervous headache.

There can be no doubt, however, that, in our minds or bodies, there are powers latent, or nearly latent, in the ordinary healthy man, which, in some latent, in the ordinary healthy man, which, in some results appeared and and that my observations may be easily repeated and confirmed." These experiments were tried in 1844. A postscript was added in 1847. Reichenbach had taken five other sensitive persons, in the dark, to cemeteries. Of these, two were sickly, three quite minds or bodies, there are powers latent, or nearly latent, in the ordinary healthy man, which, in some the philosopher, "the fact can no longer admit of the axeautors and residuary legates and directing and that my observations may be easily repeated and confirmed." These experiments were tried in 1844. A postscript was added in 1847. Reichenbach had taken five other sensitive persons, in the dark, to cemeteries. Of these, two were sickly, three quite ing:

"After the declaration he had made of his intention, in Johnson, which you may think worth printing:

"After the declaration he had made of his intention, in Johnson, which you may think worth printing:

"After the declaration he had made of his intention, in Johnson, which you may think superstite, and the dark, to cemeteries. Of these, two were sickly, three quite ing:

"After the declaration he had made of his intention, in Johnson, which you may think worth printion, in Johnson, which you may think superstite, and the dark to the account of his wrestling account

which we have till recently been puzzled.—Dickens Household Words.

NUCES LITERARIE By FRIAR LUBIN. DR. JOHNSON'S WILL.

Tue most remarkable feature about Dr. Johnson's will, consisted in his bequeathing the bulk of his handsome little fortune to Francis Barber, his negro ervant. After setting forth one or two small be-quests, the will proceeds as follows: "The rest of

quests, the will proceeds as follows: "The rest of the aforesaid sums of money and property, together with my books, plate, and household furniture, I there to the before-mentioned Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir John Hawkins, and Dr. William Scott, also, to the applied, after paying my debts, to the use of Francis Barber, my man servant, a negro, in such manner as they shall judge most fit and available." This will was dated on the 8th of December, 1784:

it. When they came nearer, he saw the delicate appearance of a fiery, ghost like form. He described it as the figure of a female with one arm across her eminent men, should have selected an obscure negro

give of his affection.

This Frank, as he was called, was originally a slave ed to the eyes of Billing like a man who beats about son's intimate friends, who by will gave him his free a light flame, which always returns to its old shape. a light flame, which always returns to its old shape.
All knowledge is good. Is it for man to say, "What is the use of seeing?"

We are in the present day upon the trace of a great many important facts relating to the impongreat many important facts relating to the impongreated agreed in nature. Light, heat,

> naval service, and here he doubtless would have re- vise equivalent to such a provision, was therein in mained, but for the interference of the Doctor, who serted as an example of a large class of ghost stories which admit of explanation upon principles developed by his own experiments.
>
> The experiments of Baron Reichenbach do not indeed, establish a new science, though it is quite certain that they go far to point out a new line of investigation, which promises to yield valuable results. So much of them as concerns our subject may be very briefly stated. It would appear that certain persons, with disordered nervous systems, liable to eatalepsy, or to such affections, and also

reposing with their bodies in the earth's magnetic line, and are restless, in some cases seriously affected, if they lie across that line, on beds with the head and foot turned east and west, matters of complete indifference to the healthy animal. These vice. You know what matter of animosity the said but they are able to detect, by their sharpened sense, what we may reasonably suppose to exist, a sense, what we may reasonably suppose to exist, a line in under an obligation. He was humble faint magnetic light: they see it streaming from the enough to ask my assistance on this occasion, though he and I were never cater-cousins; and I gave him to understand that I would make application to my darkness perfect, they see it streaming also from the point of fingers, and bathing in a faint halo the whole magnet or the whole hand. Furthermore, it would appear that the affection by the magnet of ounderstand that I would make application to my friend Mr. Wilkes, who, perhaps, by his interest with Dr. Hay and Mr. Elliot, might be able to procure the discharge of his lacquey. It would be superfluction to my friend Mr. Wilkes, who, perhaps, by his interest with Dr. Hay and Mr. Elliot, might be able to procure the discharge of his lacquey. It would be superfluction to my friend Mr. Wilkes, who, perhaps, by his interest with Dr. Hay and Mr. Elliot, might be able to procure the discharge of his lacquey. It would make application to my friend Mr. Wilkes, who, perhaps, by his interest with Dr. Hay and Mr. Elliot, might be able to procure the discharge of his lacquey. the discharge of his lacquey. It would be superflu-ous to say more on this subject, which I leave to your consideration; but I cannot let slip this opportunity of declaring that I am, with the most inviolable esteem and attachment, dear sir, your affectionate, obliged, humble servant,

Wilkes was about the last man in the world to whom Dr. Johnson would have chosen to be under obligation. They were at opposite poles in politics and Johnson had taken no pains to conceal his indi vidual opinion, that the great agitator would have reason to be grateful, if he got out of this world with no worse punishment than hanging. Wilkes, how-ever, was a far more magnanimous man than John-I may now quote from Reichenbach, who, having no worse punishment than hanging. Wilkes, how-given a scientific explanation upon his own principles, of the phenomena perceived by Billing, thus son, naturally, and successfully interested himself for Frank's release, who returned to his old quarters, more to the Doctor's gratification than his own.

In taking Barber into his service, the Doctor ap-pears to have had no very distinct motive. Sir John Hawkins, in his journal, says that "Diogenes himself "never wanted a servant less than he seemed to do.

did his interest exhaust itself in providing ponded with him regularly. He concludes one of his

"Let me know what English books you read for 'your entertainment. You can rever be wise, un-less you love reading. Do not imagine that I shall forget or forsake you; for if, when I examine you, I fird that you have not lost your time, you shall want no encouragement from yours, affectionate "Sam. Johnson."

In another letter, he tells him to be "a good boy. The poor fellow had then been in the Doctor's em-

"It is strange, however, to think that Johnson was not free from that general weakness of being averse to execute a will, so that he delayed it from time to time; and had it not been for Sir John Haw-kin's repeatedly urging it, I think it is probable that his kind resolution (to provide for Frank) would not have been fulfilled."

descendants, and I therefore mean to give £200 to his representative. He then meditated a devise of this house at Litchfield to the corporation of that city for a glaritable and the corporation of that city the little for a charitable use; but, it being freehold, he said 'I cannot live a twelvementh, and the last statute of mortmain stands in the way: "I must, therefore, think of some other disposition of it." His next consideration was a provision for Frank, concerning the amount whereof I found he had been consulting Dr. Brocklesby, to whom he had put this question, 'What would be a proper appoint to because the a favourity would be a proper annuity to bequeath to a favourite servant? The doctor answered that the circumwho adhered firmly to his statement, and to his conviction that a body lay beneath. Pfeffel at last had the place dug up, and, at a considerable depth, covered with lime, there was a skeleton discovered. The bones and the lime were dispersed, the hole was filled up, Billing was again brought to the spot by night, but never again saw the spectre.

Servant? The doctor answered that the circumstances were the truest measure, and that, in the stances were the truest measure, and that, in the case of a nobleman, £50 a year was deemed an adequate reward for many years' faithful service. 'Then obtained permission to return to his old master.

On another occasion ne left the Doctor's service in consequence of some slight difference between them, and went into an apothecary's shop, continuing duate reward for many years' faithful service. 'Then obtained permission to return to his old master.

On another occasion he left the Doctor's service in consequence of some slight difference between them, and went into an apothecary's shop, continuing duate reward for many years' faithful service. 'Then obtained permission to return to his old master.

On another occasion he left the Doctor's service in consequence of some slight difference between them, and went into an apothecary's shop, continuing duate reward for many years' faithful service. 'Then obtained permission to return to his old master.

On another occasion he left the Doctor's service in consequence of some slight difference between them, and went into an apothecary's shop, continuing duate reward for many years' faithful service. 'Then shall I,' said Johnson, 'be nobillissimus; for I mean to leave Frank £70 a year, and I desire them, and went into an apothecary's shop, continuing duate reward for many years' faithful service. 'Then obotained and the line structure them, and went into an apothecary's shop, continuing duate reward for many years' faithful service. 'Then obeyend the same of a nobleman, £50 a year was deemed an adequate reward for many years' faithful servant?

A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, in 1793, nine years after Johnson's death, gives the following sketch of Barber, in a brief visit to Litchfield, the birth-place of the great lexicographer. It is written in the form of a journal :

"Sent for Francis Barber, thirty-five years the humble companion of the late Dr. Johnson.; who, with his family, now resides at Litchfield.

"Francis is about forty-eight, low of stature, marked with the small pox, has lost his teeth; appears aged and infirm; clean and neat, but his clothes the worse for wear; a green coat; his late master's clothes, all worn out. He spends his time in february and factors. his time in fishing, cultivating a few potatoes, and a little reading. He laments that he has lost the coun-Dear Sir: I am again your petitioner, in behalf of the great Cham of literature, Samuel Johnson. His poetess, I pressume,) and many other respectable and black servant, whose name is Francis Barber, has been pressed on board the Stag frigate, Captain Na-been pr

busy; on which occasions he either wrote in the night, or retired into the country.

"Mr. Barber appears modest and humble, but to have associated with company superior to his rank in life. The benevolence of Johnson appears strong in his treatment during life, and in his liberal bequest to him at last. It seems as out of his power to render himself very useful as a servant, yet the Doctor would not cast him off on that account; and when the master was no more, he provided a staff to support him in his stead: besides, Francis is oppressed with a troublesome disorder. I had to regret that my short stay would not admit of a longer conversal.

Barber died in the infirmary at Litchfield, of the

her first husband, was very much offended that her name did not occur in her step-father's will, but a partial explanation of the omission may be inferred from the fact, that in her own will, made in her life-time, as appeared at her decease, nothing whatever but, constant as ever, he still stood shouldering his travels, or were the effect of strong emotion, I know not. He looked upon the little damsel, she looked upon him, and he felt that he was melting; but, constant as ever, he still stood shouldering his

THE CONSTANT TIN SOLDIER.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN

"THERE were once five-and-twenty Tin-soldiers all brothers, for they had all been made out of one old tin-spoon. They carried muskets in their arms, and held themselves very upright, and their uniforms were red and blue — very gay indeed. The first word that they heard in this world, when the lid word that they heard in this world, when the lid was taken off the box wherein they lay, was 'Tin-soldiers!' It was a little boy who made this excla-mation, clapping his hands at the same time. They had been given to him because it was his birth-day, and he now set them out on the table. The soldiers resembled each other to a hair; one only was rather different from the rest, he had but one leg, for he had been made last, when there was not quite tin enough left; however, he stood as firmly upon his one leg as the others did upon their two; and this identical Tin-soldier it is whose fortunes seem to us

"On the table where the Tin-soldiers were set out were several other playthings, but the most charm ing of them all was a pretty pasteboard castle. Through its little windows one could look in the rooms; in front of the castle some tiny trees, clustering round a little mirror intended to represent a lake, and waxen swans swam in the lake and were reflected on its surface. All this was very pretty, but prettiest of all was a little damsel standing in open doorway of the castle; she, too, was cut out of pasteboard, but she had on a frock of the clearest muslin, a little sky-blue riband was flung

Where shall I get to next ? thought he; to be sure, it is all that Conjuror's doing! Ah, it the little maiden were but sailing with me in the boat, I would not care for its being twice as dark!

the little maiden were but sailing with me in the boat, I would not care for its being twice as dark!'

"Ust then a great water-rat, that lived under the gutterboard, darted out.

"Have you a passport?' asked the Rat. 'Where is your passport?'

But the Tin-soldier was silent, and held his wapon with a still firmer grasp. The boat sailed on, and the Rat followed. Oh! how furiously he showed his teeth, and cried out to sticks and straws, 'Stop him, stop him! he has not paid the toll; he has not shown his passport!' But the stream grew stronger and stronger. The Tin-soldier could also ready catch a glimpse of the bright day-light before the boat came from under the tunnel, but at the boldest heart might well have trembled. Only fancy! where the tunnel ended, the water of the gutter fell perpendicularly into a great canal; this was as dangerous for the Tin-soldier as sailing down a mighty waterfall would be for us.

"He was now so close that he could no longer stand upright; the boat darted forwards, the poor Tin-soldier held himself as stiff and immoveable as possible, no one could accuse him of having even blinked. The boat spun round and round, three, nay, four times, and was filled with water to the brim; it must sink. The Tin-soldier stood up to his neck in water, deeper and deeper sank the boat, softer and softer grew the paper; the water went softer and softer grew the paper; the water went little dancer whom he should never see again, and these words rang in his ears:

"Walle adventure, mortal danger"

"While adventure, mortal danger"

"While adventure, mortal danger"

"While adventure, mortal danger"

"While adventure, mortal danger"

"Betti and not shown his passport!" Among the town may fathe town was an eccel. Wanned to make for the hands of the novelist. Among the town and to describe an anecdotes and t

had more attraction, he returned to London and left his master at Streatham.

"You never heard your master swear?" "No; the worst word he ever uttered when in a passion, was, 'you duughill dog."

"The Doctor would never suffer himself to be denied, which often put him to inconvenience when busy; on which occasions he either wrote in the busy; on which occasions he either wrote in the busy; on which occasions he either wrote in the busy; on which constry.

"Mr. Barber appears modest and humble, but to have associated with company superior to his rank like in the parlour, where every one was eager to see the wonderful man who had travelled in the maw of a fish; however, our little warrior was by no of a fish; however, our little warrior was by no called upon to state what he knew, said, that the skipper and one of his shipmates had what he called upon to state what he knew, said, that the voured to get a more intelligible answer, and finally your father was called upon as usual to act as interpretation."

"Mr. Barber appears modest and humble, but to have associated with company superior to his rank little dancing maiden, who was still standing upon one leg, whilst she held the other high in the air; one leg, whilst she held the other high in the air; one leg, whilst she held the other high in the air; one leg, whilst she held the other high in the air; one leg, whilst she held the other high in the air; one leg, whilst she held the other high in the air; one leg, whilst she held the other high in the maw by a suppose court to settle a munity, which had taken place on the wonderful man who had travelled in the maw of a fish; however, our little warrior was by no called upon to state what he knew, said, that the ealled upon to state what he knew, said, that the ealled upon to state what he knew, said, that the ealled upon to state what he healed upon to state what he knew, said, that the skipper and one of his shipmates had what he called upon to state what he healed upon to state what he healed upon to state what

my short stay would not admit of a longer conversa- doubt the Conjuror in the snuff-box must have had

"The tin-soldier now stood in a blaze of red light; Barber died in the infirmary at Litchfield, of the disease to which allusion is made in the foregoing extract, in 1801.

Miss Lucy Porter, daughter of Johnson's wife by the first husband, was very much offended that her colour; whether this change had happened during her first husband, was very much offended that her was left to him.

P. S. Have you ever remarked the resemblance between Joshua Giddings, M. C., from Ohio, and the portraits of Dr. Johnson? It is very striking.—New York Evening Post.

but, constant as ever, he still stood shouldering his arms. A door opened, the wind seized the dancer, and, like a sylph, she flew straightway into the stove, to the Tin-soldier—they both flamed up into a blaze—and were gone. The soldier was melted to a hard lump, and when the Thaid took the allowed to a hard lump, and when the Thaid took the allowed to a hard lump, and when the Thaid took the allowed to a hard lump.

to a hard lump, and when the maid took the ashes out the next day, she found his remains in the shape of a little tin heart; of the Dancer there remained only the gold wing; and that was burnt black as a coal."

TURNER, THE PAINTER.

"The great secret of Turner's fame was his constant recourse to nature, and his wonderful activity and power of memory, coupled with great natural genius and indifference to praise. His religious study of nature was such, that hele would walk through portions of England, twenty or twenty-five miles a day, with his little medicum of baggage at the end of a stick, sketching rapidly on his way all good pieces of composition, and marking effects with a power that daguerrotyped them to his mind with unerring truth at the happiest moment. There were few moving phenomena in clouds or shadows which he did not fix indelibly in his memory, though he might not call them into requisition for years afterwards. Turner's ideality of observation was prodigious, and his mind was always intent upon the work of his profession. He could not walk London streets without seeing effects of light and shade and streets without seeing effects of light and shade and streets without seeing effects of light and shade and streets without seeing effects of light and shade and streets without seeing effects of light and shade and streets without seeing effects of light and shade and streets without seeing effects of light and shade and streets without seeing effects of light and shade and streets without seeing effects of light and shade and streets without seeing effects of light and shade and streets without seeing effects of light and shade and streets without seeing effects of light and shade and streets without seeing effects of light and shade and streets without seeing effects of light and shade and streets without seeing effects of light and shade and streets without seeing effects of light and shade and streets without seeing effects of light and shade and streets without seeing effects of light and shade prodigious, and his mind was always intentupon the work of his profession. He could not walk London streets without seeing effects of light and shade and composition, whether in the smoke issuing from a chimney-pot, or in the shadows on a brick wall, without storing them in his memory for use at any time when needed. Frequently on looking at another artist's landscape, all the details of the scene would rush to his recollection, and he would goodhumouredly criticise any exaggeration for effect. Now, those trees, he would say, 'are not in that corner: they are there.' He saw beauties in things and groups of things that nobody else could see, and painted pictures of them. He frequently started off to the continent, nobody knew when and nobody of helmostims, or a nervour healubolite.

**Age to the deduction in ball and of his friends about 1 for the ball and of his friends about 1 for the ball and of his friends and the ball and the ball

y now. With Mr. Stahan's permission I will be his great at dinner; and if Mr. Hoole will please to wind-occasioned it, all at once the window flew by guest at dinner; and if Mr. Hoole will please to wind-occasioned it, all at once the window flew by guest at dinner; and if Mr. Hoole will please to wind-occasioned it, all at once the window flew by guest at dinner; and if Mr. Hoole will please to wind-occasioned it, all at once the window flew by guest at dinner; and if Mr. Hoole will please to wind-occasioned it, all at once the window flew by guest at dinner; and if Mr. Hoole will please to wind-occasioned it, all at once the window flew window flew by guest at dinner; and if Mr. Hoole will please to wind-occasioned it, all at once the window flew window flew window flew window flew window flew hold the pen, I will in a few words, make such a few at that I had not pen found himself relieved, and grew cheer burned up he found himself relieved, and grew cheer burned up he found himself relieved, and grew cheer burned up he found himself relieved, and grew cheer burned up he found himself relieved, and grew cheer burned up he found himself relieved, and grew cheer burned up he found himself relieved, and grew cheer burned up he found himself relieved, and grew cheer burned up he found himself relieved, and grew cheer burned up he found himself relieved, and grew cheer burned up he found himself relieved, and grew cheer burned up he found himself relieved, and grew cheer burned up he found himself relieved, and grew cheer burned up he found himself relieved, and grew cheer burned up he found himself relieved, and grew cheer burned up he found himself relieved, and grew cheer burned up he found himself relieved, and grew cheer burned up he found himself relieved, and grew cheer burned up he found himself relieved, and grew cheer burned up he found himself relieved, and grew cheer he paring and word the was at last he parent and the paring the force feel with the fint of the fire him had been at last proved in the f may be referred to the same power which we find, a natural and credible position many other tales by now. With Mr. Stahan's permission I will be his window-ledge, and whether the Conjuror or the kindred taste in sport as well as in art. The wind a natural and credible position many other tales by now. With Mr. Stahan's permission I will be his window-ledge, and whether the Conjuror or the kindred taste in sport as well as in art. The wind a natural and credible position many other tales by now. With Mr. Stahan's permission I will be his window-ledge, and whether the Conjuror or the kindred taste in sport as well as in art. The wind a natural and credible position many other tales by now. With Mr. Stahan's permission I will be his window-ledge, and whether the Conjuror or the kindred taste in sport as well as in art. The wind a natural and credible position many other tales by now.

MARBLEHEAD IN 1780.

over the soluter of the solute over the solute connections. He was the companion of Johnson; for as master, he required very small attention:
Francis brought and took away his plate at table, and purchased the provisions for the same. But if Francis offered to buckle his shoe, &c., 'No, Francis; 'time enough yet! When I can do it no longer, then you may.'

"He was his companion in the evening when his domestics made a circle round the fire where the Doctor chatted and dictated, 'Why do not you ask me questions?' he said to Francis. 'But I never could take the same liberty with my master as with another person.'

"A companion in his journeys and at Streatham, if Francis preferred Streatham, but when London had more attraction, he returned to London and left his master at Streatham.

"You never heard your master swear?" "No;

"The infamous memory of one of the inhabitants of the town is inclosed like a noxious fly in the amber of an old rhyme, which indicates the generous character of the people, and contains a peculiarity of their pronunciation in giving the sound of o to a. The rhyme relates to a captain of a vessel, who was guilty of the inhumanity of sailing past a wreck, on which there were five persons, without attempting to succour them and who was in consequence tarred to succour them, and who was in consequence tarred and feathered by the inhabitants upon his return

Spelled as pronounced, it is as follows:
"Old Flood Ireson, for his hord hort, Was torred and feathered and corried in a cort, And for leaving five men on a wrack, Was torred and feathered all over his back." -Life of Judge Story.

Gleanings from Foreign Publications

THE LATE MR. ROBERT BURNS .- It has been geneto a hard lump, and when the maid took the ashes rally stated by the press that this young man, who was out the next day, she found his remains in the shape recently murdered by the Borean pirates, was a grand-